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DESCRIPTION

LUMINESCENCE DEVICE AND DISPLAY APPARATUS

J. 5

[TECHNICAL FIELD]

The present invention relates to an organic film luminescence device for use in a planar light source, a planar display, etc.

The present invention relates to a luminescence device using an organic compound, more particularly to a high-efficiency luminescence device containing in its luminescence layer a luminescence material comprising a metal coordination compound less liable to cause concentration extinction even when used at a high concentration.

[BACKGROUND ART]

An old example of organic luminescence device is, e.g., one using luminescence of a vacuum-deposited anthracene film (Thin Solid Films, 94 (1982) 171). In recent years, however, in view of advantages, such as easiness of providing a large-area device compared with an inorganic luminescence device, and possibility of realizing desired luminescence colors by development of various new materials and drivability at low voltages, an extensive study thereon for device formation as a luminescence device of a high-speed

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responsiveness and a high efficiency, has been conducted.

As described in detail in, e.g., Macromol. Symp. 125, 1 - 48 (1997), an organic EL device generally has a structure comprising upper and lower two electrodes and a plurality of organic film layers between the electrodes formed on a transparent substrate. Basic structures thereof are shown in Figures 1(a) and (b).

10 As shown in Figure 1, an organic EL device generally has a structure comprising a transparent, electrode 14, a metal electrode 11, and a plurality of organic film layers therebetween on a transparent substrate 15.

In the device of Figure 1(a), the organic layers comprise a luminescence layer 12 and a holetransporting layer 13. For the transparent electrode 14, ITO, etc., having a large work function are used, for providing a good hole-injection characteristic 20 from the transparent electrode 14 to the holetransporting layer 13. For the metal electrode 11, a metal, such as aluminum, magnesium or an alloy of these, having a small work function is used for providing a good electron-injection characteristic. These electrodes have a thickness of 50 - 200 nm. 25

For the luminescence layer 12, aluminum guinolynol complexes (a representative example thereof

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is Alq3 shown hereinafter), etc., having an electron-transporting characteristic and luminescence characteristic are used. For the hole-transporting layer, biphenyldiamine derivatives (a representative example thereof is α -NPD shown hereinafter), etc., having an electron-donative characteristic are used.

The above-structured device has a rectifying characteristic, and when an electric field is applied between the metal electrode 11 as a cathode and the transparent electrode 14 as an anode, electrons are injected from the metal electrode 11 into the luminescence layer 12 and holes are injected from the transparent electrode 15. The injected holes and electrons are recombined within the luminescence layer 12 to form excitons and cause luminescence. At this time, the hole-transporting layer 13 functions as an electron-blocking layer to increase the recombination efficiency at a boundary between the luminescence layer 12 and hole-transporting layer 13, thereby increasing the luminescence efficiency.

Further, in the structure of Figure 1(b), an electron-transporting layer 16 is disposed between the metal electrode 11 and the luminescence layer 12. By separating the luminescence and the electron and hole-transportation to provide a more effective carrier blocking structure, effective luminescence can be performed. For the electron-transporting layer 16, an

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electron-transporting material, such as an oxidiazole derivative, is used.

Known luminescence processes used heretofore in organic EL devices include one utilizing an excited singlet state and one utilizing an excited triplet state, and the transition from the former state to the ground state is called "fluorescence" and the transition from the latter state to the ground state is called "phosphorescence". And the substances in these excited states are called a singlet exciton and a triplet exciton, respectively.

In most of the organic luminescence devices studied heretofore, fluorescence caused by the transition from the excited singlet state to the ground state, has been utilized. On the other hand, in recent years, devices utilizing phosphorescence via triplet excitons have been studied.

Representative published literature may include:

Article 1: Improved energy transfer in electrophosphorescent device (D.F. O'Brien, et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 74, No. 3, p. 422 (1999)); and

Article 2: Very high-efficiency green organic

light-emitting devices based on electrophosphorescence
(M.A. Baldo, et al., Applied Physics Letters, Vol. 75,
No. 1, p. 4 (1999)).

In these articles, a structure including 4 organic layers devices as shown in Figure 1(c) has been principally used, including, from the anode side, a hole-transporting layer 13, a luminescence layer 12, an exciton diffusion-prevention layer 17 and an electron-transporting layer 11. Materials used therein include carrier-transporting materials and phosphorescent materials, of which the names and structures are shown below together with their abbreviations.

Alg3: aluminum quinolinol complex

 α -NPD: N4,N4'-di-naphthalene-1-yl-N4,N4'-diphenyl-biphenyl-4,4'-diamine

CBP: 2,9-dimethyl-4,7-diphenyl-1,10-

15 phenanthroline

Ptoep: platinum-octaethylporphyrin complex Ir(ppy)3: iridium-phenylpyrimidine complex

Alq3

CBP

a-NPD

BCP

Ir(ppy)3

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The above-mentioned Articles 1 and 2 both have reported structures, as exhibiting a high efficiency, including a hole-transporting layer 13 comprising α -NPD, an electron-transporting layer 16 comprising Alq3, an exciton diffusion-preventing layer 17 comprising BCP, and a luminescence layer 12 comprising CBP as a host and ca. 6 % of platinum-octaethylporphyrin complex (PtOEP) or iridium-phenylpyrimidine complex (Ir(ppy)₃) as a phosphorescent material dispersed in mixture therein.

Such a phosphorescent material is

particularly noted at present because it is expected
to provide a high luminescence efficiency in principle
for the following reasons. More specifically,
excitons formed by carrier recombination comprise
singlet excitons and triplet excitons in a probability
ratio of 1:3. Conventional organic EL devices have
utilized fluorescence of which the luminescence
efficiency is limited to at most 25 %. On the other
hand, if phosphorescence generated from triplet
excitons is utilized, an efficiency of at least three
times is expected, and even an efficiency of 100 %,

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i.e., four times, can be expected in principle, if a transition owing to intersystem crossing from a singlet state having a higher energy to a triplet state is taken into account.

However, like a fluorescent-type device, such an organic luminescence device utilizing phosphorescence is generally required to be further improved regarding the deterioration of luminescence efficiency and device stability.

The reason of the deterioration has not been fully clarified, but the present inventors consider as follows based on the mechanism of phosphorescence.

In the case where the luminescence layer comprises a host material having a carrier-transporting function and a phosphorescent guest material, a process of phosphorescence via triplet excitons may include unit processes as follows:

- transportation of electrons and holes within a luminescence layer,
- 20 2. formation of host excitons,
 - excitation energy transfer between host molecules,
 - 4. excitation energy transfer from the host to the guest,
- 5. formation of guest triplet excitons, and
 - 6. transition of the guest triplet excitons to the ground state and phosphorescence.

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Desirable energy transfer in each unit process and luminescence are caused in competition with various energy deactivation processes.

Particularly, in a phosphorescent material,

this may be attributable to a life of the triplet
excitons which is longer by three or more digits than
the life of a singlet exciton. More specifically,
because it is held in a high-energy excited state for
a longer period, it is liable to react with

surrounding materials and cause polymer formation
among the excitons, thus incurring a higher
probability of deactivation process resulting in a
material change or life deterioration, as we have
considered.

Needless to say, a luminescence efficiency of an organic luminescence device is increased by increasing the luminescence quantum yield of a luminescence center material, but is is also an important factor for enhancing the luminescence intensity of the device to increase the concentration of a luminescence material in the luminescence layer.

The luminescence intensity is increased in proportion to the concentration of a luminescence material in a luminescence layer in the case of a low concentration (up to several wt. %) of the luminescence material in the luminescence layer. However, above several % or 7 %, a deviation from the

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proportional relationship is observed, and the luminescence intensity is rather lowered to result in a worse efficiency. This phenomenon is reported in Japanese Laid-Open Patent Application (JP-A) 05-078655, JP-A 05-320633, etc., and is known as concentration extinction or concentration deactivation.

Actually, in the case of using Ir(ppy)₃ in CBP as the host material, the best luminescence efficiency is attained at a concentration of ca. 6 - 7%, and the luminescence efficiency is rather lowered thereabove, down to about a half at 12% concentration and 1/10 or below at 100% concentration (Applied Physics Letters 4, vol. 75, 1999).

of molecules in the triplet excited state waiting for luminescence in the case of a phosphorescence substance having a life of triplet exciton longer by 3 digits or more than the life of singlet exciton. In this state, thermal deactivation of losing energy due to mutual interaction of triplet excitons is liable to occur. This is called triplet-triplet extinction and is associated with a lowering in luminescence efficiency at a high current density. Further, it is also considered that due to a long retention time at a high energy state, the excitons are caused to have an increased probability of reaction with a surrounding

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material and formation of polymers of excitons causing deactivation, or even leading to material change or deterioration of life.

5 [DISCLOSURE OF INVENTION]

An object of the present invention is to provide an organic luminescence device of a higher luminescence intensity by suppressing the abovementioned concentration extinction phenomenon and providing an environment of using a luminescence material at a higher concentration.

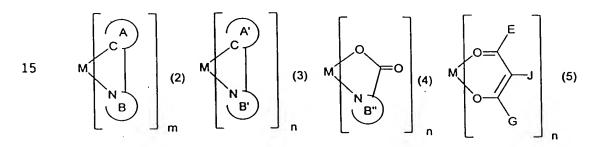
More specifically, an object of the present invention is to provide a luminescence material less liable to cause concentration extinction even when used at a high concentration with respect to the host material in a luminescence layer by introducing a substituent group into a metal coordination compound as such a luminescence material.

invention is to provide an organic luminescence device capable of a large luminescence intensity, that is an organic luminescence device, comprising: a pair of electrodes each disposed on a substrate, and at least one luminescence layer comprising an organic compound disposed between the electrodes; wherein the luminescence layer comprises a non-luminescent first organic compound and a phosphorescent second organic

tompound represented by formula (1) shown below, and the second organic compound is present at a concentration of at least 8 wt. % in the luminescence layer:

5 $ML_mL'_n$ (1),

wherein M is a metal atom of Ir, Pt, Rh or Pd; L and L' are mutually different bidentate ligands; m is 1, 2 or 3; n is 0, 1 or 2 with the proviso that m+n is 2 or 3; a partial structure ML_m is represented by formula (2) shown below and a partial structure ML'_n is represented by formula (3), (4) or (5) shown below:



wherein N and C are nitrogen and carbon atoms,

respectively; A and A' are respectively a cyclic group
capable of having a substituent and bonded to the
metal atom M via the carbon atom; B, B' and B" are
respectively a cyclic group represented by a formula
of (6) - (14) shown below capable of having a

substituent and connected to the metal atom M via the
nitrogen atom:

luminescence device of the present invention is a luminescence device comprising one or plural layers of organic film disposed between a cathode and an anode and including at least one layer of luminescence layer, that is characterized by containing a luminescence molecule of the formula (1) having a substituent and showing a maximum luminescence characteristic at a concentration higher than a concentration at which a luminescence molecule of a similar structure but having no substituent shows a maximum luminescence efficiency.

More specifically, in a luminescence device comprising one or plural layers of organic film

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between a cathode and an anode, including at least one layer of luminescence layer, it is preferred that a luminescence molecule of the formula (1) including at least one cyclic group having a substituent is contained at a concentration higher than a concentration at which a luminescence molecule of a similar structure shows a maximum luminescence efficiency.

10 [BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS]

Figure 1 illustrates embodiments of the luminescence device according to the present invention.

Figure 2 illustrates a simple matrix-type organic EL device according to Example 28.

Figure 3 illustrates drive signals used in Example 28.

Figure 4 schematically illustrates a panel structure including an EL device and drive means.

Figure 5 illustrates an example of pixel circuit.

Figure 6 is a schematic view showing an example of sectional structure of a TFT substrate.

25 [BEST MODE FOR PRACTICING THE INVENTION]

Basic device structures according to the present invention are similar to those shown in

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Figures 1(a), (b) and (c).

More specifically, as shown in Figure 1, an organic luminescence device generally comprises, on a transparent electrode 15, a 50 to 200 nm-thick transparent electrode 14, a plurality of organic film layers and a 10 to 500 nm-thick metal electrode 11 formed so as to sandwich the organic layers.

Figure 1(a) shows an embodiment wherein the organic luminescence device comprises a luminescence layer 12 and a hole-transporting layer 13. The transparent electrode 14 may comprise ITO, etc., having a large work function so as to facilitate hole injection from the transparent electrode 14 to the hole-transporting layer 13. The metal electrode 11 comprises a metal material having a small work function, such as aluminum, magnesium or alloys of these elements, so as to facilitate electron injection into the organic luminescence device.

The luminescence layer 12 comprises a compound according to the present invention. The hole-transporting layer 13 may comprise, e.g., a triphenyldiamine derivative, as represented by α -NPD mentioned above, and also a material having an electron-donative property as desired.

A device organized above exhibits a currentrectifying characteristic, and when an electric field is applied between the metal electrode 11 as a cathode

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and the transparent electrode 14 as an anode, electrons are injected from the metal electrode 11 into the luminescence layer 12, and holes are injected from the transparent electrode 15. The injected holes and electrons are recombined in the luminescence layer 12 to form excitons, which cause luminescence. In this instance, the hole-transporting layer 13 functions as an electron-blocking layer to increase the recombination efficiency at the boundary between the luminescence layer layer 12 and the hole-transporting layer 13, thereby providing an enhanced luminescence efficiency.

Further, in the structure of Figure 1(b), an electron-transporting layer 16 is disposed between the metal electrode 11 and the luminescence layer 12 in Figure 1(a). As a result, the luminescence function is separated from the functions of election transportation and hole transportation to provide a structure exhibiting more effective carrier blocking, thus increasing the luminescence efficiency. The electron-transporting layer 16, may comprise, e.g., an oxadiazole derivative.

Figure 1(c) shows another desirable form of a four-layer structure, including a hole-transporting

layer 13, a luminescence layer 12, an exciton diffusion prevention layer 17 and an electron-transporting layer 16, successively from the side of

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the transparent electrode 14 as an anode.

Each of the organic film layers 12, 13, 16 and 17 is formed in a thickness of at most 200 nm, and particularly the luminescence layer 12 is formed in a thickness of 5 - 200 nm.

The present inventors have got a knowledge that the use of a metal coordination compound including a substituted cyclic group and represented by the above-mentioned formula (1) allows a high efficiency luminescence and provides less liability of concentration extinction even at a high concentration than the conventional level due to suppression of inter-molecular interaction.

It has been also found that the suppression of concentration extinction is an effect attributable to a substituent possessed by the metal coordination compound, and the concentration extinction becomes less liable to occur not regardless of the coordination number of ligands but owing to the presence of a substituent on at least one ligand.

Particularly, as a result, in a conventional phosphorescence-type organic EL device, the luminescence material can be used at a high concentration of 8 % or higher in the luminescence layer, thereby providing an organic EL device exhibiting a high luminescence luminance.

The metal coordination compound used in the

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present invention emits phosphorescence, and its lowest excited state is believed to be an MLCT* (metal-to-ligand charge transfer) excited state or π - π * excited state in a triplet state, and phosphorescence is caused at the time of transition from such a state to the ground state.

It is generally said that phosphorescence life is shorter at MCLT* than at $\pi-\pi^*$, but the molecular structure suppressing the concentration extinction used in the present invention is effective for both MCLT* and $\pi-\pi^*$ as the lowest excited state, and the molecule can be doped at a high concentration in the luminescence layer in either case.

The luminescence material of the present invention exhibited a high phosphorescence yield of from 0.1 to 0.9 and a short phosphorescence life of 0.1 - 30 μ sec. The phosphorescence yield referred to herein is a relative quantum yield, i.e., a ratio of an objective sample's quantum yield $\Phi(\text{sample})$ to a standard sample's quantum yield $\Phi(\text{st})$ and is determined according to the following formula:

 $\Phi(\text{sample})/\Phi(\text{st}) =$

[Sem(sample)/Iabs(sample)]/[Sem(st)/Iabs(st)],
wherein Iabs(st) denotes an absorption coefficient at
an excitation wavelength of the standard sample;
Sem(st), a luminescence spectral areal intensity when
excited at the same wavelength: Iabs(sample), an

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absorption coefficient at an excitation wavelength of an objective compound; and Sem(sample), a luminescence spectral areal intensity when excited at the same wavelength.

Phosphorescence yield values described herein are relative values with respect to a phosphorescence yield $\Phi = 1$ of $Ir(ppy)_3$ as a standard sample.

Further, the luminescence (phosphorescence)
life referred to herein is based on values measured
according to the following method.

<<Method of measurement of life>>

A sample compound is dissolved in chloroform and spin-coated onto a quartz substrate in a thickness of ca. 0.1 µm and is exposed to pulsative nitrogen laser light at an excitation wavelength of 337 nm at room temperature by using a luminescence life meter (made by Hamamatsu Photonics K.K.). After completion of the excitation pulses, the decay characteristic of luminescence intensity is measured.

When an initial luminescence intensity is denoted by I_0 , a luminescence intensity after t(sec) is expressed according to the following formula with reference to a luminescence life $\tau(sec)$:

I = $I_0 \cdot \exp(-t/\tau)$.

Thus, the luminescence life τ is a time period in which the luminescence intensity I is

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attenuated down to 1/e of the initial intensity I $(I/I_0 = e^{-1}, e \text{ is a base of natural logarithm}).$

A short phosphorescence life is a condition for providing an EL device of a high luminescence efficiency. More specifically, a long phosphorescence life means abundant presence of molecules in a triplet excited state waiting for the luminescence leading to a problem of a lowering in luminescence efficiency particularly at a high current density. The material of the present invention is a suitable luminescence material for an EL device because of a high phosphorescence yield and a short phosphorescence Further, it is assumed that because of a short life. phosphorescence life, the duration at a triplet state is shortened to suppress the concentration extinction. A high stability of the luminescence material of the present invention was also exhibited in an actual current conduction test of actual devices.

In the case of a phosphorescent material, the luminescence characteristic thereof is severely affected by its molecular environment. In the case of a fluorescence device, the basic property of a luminescence material is examined based on photoluminescence. In the case of phosphorescence, however, the photoluminescence performance does not 25 directly lead to the luminescence performance of an EL device since it is frequently affected by the polarity

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of host molecules, temperature and solid/liquid state.

As a result, EL device performances except for a part
thereof cannot be estimated from the photoluminescence
result.

In the case of a ligand of the present invention having a cyclic group having one or plural fluorine atoms, it becomes possible to shift the luminescence wavelength to a shorter side or a longer side because of a change in energy gap. If it is assumed for convenience that HOMO/LUMO of metal electron orbits and HOMO/LUMO of ligand electron orbits can be considered separately, it is understood that MOHO/LUMO energy levels of ligand electron orbits are changed by fluorine atoms having a large electronegativity to change the energy gap between the HOMO level of the metal and the LUMO level of the ligand, thereby shifting the luminescence from the (MCLT) state as the lowest excited state to a shorter wavelength side or a longer wavelength side. Accordingly, while a luminescence material exhibiting a stably high quantum yield over a broad wavelength range (blue to red) has not been found, it can be realized by a luminescence material of the present invention, thus being able to provide a luminescence material which shows a high efficiency at a desired emission wavelength over a board wavelength range (from blue to red).

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When a device is formed, due to a large electronegativity of fluorine atoms, the intermolecular interaction is suppressed to physically result in a suppressed crystallinity favoring a uniform film formation and physically suppressing the dimerization reaction to prohibit the energy deactivation leading to an improved luminescence efficiency, thus resulting in an improved electrical property and an improved device stability.

Further, in the case of using a ligand containing a plurality of fluorine atoms or polyfluoroalkyl groups as substituents, it is considered that direct interaction between luminescence molecules is suppressed due to electrical repulsion caused by their electrical effect or due to steric hindrance, thereby preventing energy deactivation and concentration extinction.

Further, from the viewpoint of device preparation, a luminescence material having a substituent, particularly a fluorinated substituent, allows easier vacuum deposition due to a lowering in sublimation temperature in the film formation by vacuum deposition, thus providing a great advantage also in this respect.

As a result, as shown in Examples described hereinafter, by using a luminescence material having a substituent according to the present invention, a

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stable luminescence for long hours with suppressed concentration extinction can be expected. Further, it becomes possible to attain a high phosphorescence yield over a temperature range of from -20 $^{\rm O}{\rm C}$ to 60 $^{\rm O}{\rm C}$ as an actual operation temperature range of an organic luminescence device. Further, in the case of using a compound at a concentration of 8 wt. % or higher with respect to a host material in the luminescence layer or at a concentration higher than a compound having no substituent, it becomes possible to provide an EL device exhibiting excellent luminescence performance while suppressing the concentration extinction. concentration of the luminescence material of the present invention in the luminescence layer may be at least 8 wt. %, preferably 10 wt. % or higher, but the luminescence material potentially has a possibility of being used even at 100 % without causing substantial concentration extinction.

Herein, the term "luminescence performance" refers to a characteristic attributable to a maximum luminescence efficiency which can be expressed as any of a maximum luminance, a maximum of luminance/current, a maximum of light flux/power consumption or a maximum of external quantum yield.

A high-efficiency luminescence device according to the present invention is applicable to a product requiring energy economization or a high

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luminance. More specifically, the luminescence device is applicable to a display apparatus, an illumination apparatus, a printer light source or a backlight for a luminescence layer display apparatus. As for a display apparatus, it allows a flat panel display which is light in weight and provides a highly recognizable display at a low energy consumption. a printer light source, the luminescence device of the present invention can be used instead of a laser light source of a laser beam printer. Independently addressable devices are arranged in an array form to effect a desired exposure on a photosensitive drum thereby forming an image. The apparatus volume can be remarkably reduced by using the devices of the present invention. For the illumination apparatus or backlight, the energy economization effect according to the present invention can be expected.

For the application to a display, a drive system using a thin-film transistor (abbreviated as TFT) drive circuit according to an active matrix-scheme, may be used. By driving a display panel using a luminescence material of the present invention in a luminescence layer, it becomes possible to allow a stable display for long hours at a good picture quality.

Hereinbelow, some specific structural formulae of metal coordination compounds represented

by the formula (1) used in the present invention are shown in Table 1 appearing hereinafter, which are however only representative examples and are not exhaustive. Ph - P9 used in Table 1 represent partial structures shown below, of which substituents R1, R2, ... are shown as A-R1, A-R2, ... when contained in the cyclic group A in the formula (1) and as B-R1, B-R2, ... when contained in the cyclic group B, ... in Table 1.

P1
$$R_8$$
 R_7 R_6 R_7 R_6 R_7 R_6 R_7 R_6 R_7 R_8 R_7 R_8 R_8 R_7 R_8 R_8 R_7 R_8 R_8 R_7 R_8 R

Table 1-1

No	М	m	n	Α	В	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	8-R6	B-R7	B-R8
1	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	СНЗ	н	н	Н	Н	H	Н	Н
2	- lr	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	CH3	н	H	Н	H H	H	Н
3	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	н	Н	CH3	Н	Н	H	н	Н
4	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н	Н	H	Н
5	<u>Ir</u>	3	0	Ph	PI	C2H5	Н	Н	Н	н	Н	Н	н
6	lr	3_	0	Ph	PI	н	C2H5	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
7	_lr	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	Н	C2H5	Н	Н	н	Н	Н
8	lr .	3	0	Ph	<u>P1</u>	Н	Н	H	C2H5	Н	Н	_ н	Н
9	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1	C3H7	Н	H	н	Н	_ H	Н	Н
10	lr I-	3	0	Ph	P1	н	C3H7	Н	н	н	H	Н	Н
12	lr lr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	Н	C3H7	н	Н	Н	_ н	н
13	lr	3	0	Ph Ph	P1 P1	H	Н.	Н	C3H7	Н	_ н	Н	н
14	lr.	3	0	Ph	PI	C4H9 H	H 04140	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	н
15	lr	3	ŏ	Ph	PI	н	C4H9 H	H	Н	Н	_ H	Н	Н
16	lr	3	Ö	Ph	PI	н	H	C4H9	H	Н	Н	H	н
17	lr	3	ō	Ph	PI	C6H13	H	Н Н	C4H9 H	_H	Н .	_ н	H
18	lr .	3	Ō	Ph	PI	-	C6H13	Н	Н	H	H	Н	<u>H</u>
19	ir	3	Ō	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C6H13	H	H	H	H	H
20	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	H	C6H13	Н	H	Н	н
21	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C8H17	Н	н	Н	н	H	H	H
22	Îr	3	Ö	Ph	P1	Н	C8H17	н	Н	н	н	н	Н
23	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C8H17	Н	Н	H	н	Н
24	<u>Ir</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	C8H17	Н	Н	Н	Н
25	<u>Ir</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	C12H25	H	Н	I	Н	Н	H	Н
26	<u>Ir</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C12H25	H	H	H	Н	Н	Н
27	<u>lr</u>	3	0_	Ph	P1	Н	н	C12H25	н	Н	H	Н	Н
28	ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	н	Н	C12H25	H	H	H	Н
30	lr lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C15H31	Н	Н	н	Н	H	Н	Н
31	lr	3	0	Ph Ph	P1	н	C15H31	. н	н	H	н	Н	Н
32	lr	3	-	Ph	P1	Н.	Н	C15H31	н	Н	H	Н	H
33	lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	H	н	CH3O	Н.	Н	H	Н	H
34	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	H	Н Н	C2H5O	_ н	Н	_ н	_н_	<u>H</u>
35	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	H	C4H9O	<u>С4Н9О</u> Н	H	H	Н	H	. н
36	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	н		н	н	н	н	н	<u>н</u>
37	Îr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	00	н	н	н	н	н	н
38	Îr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	н		н	н	н	н	н
39 40	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	н		н	н	н	н	н
41	lr Ir	3	0	Ph Ph	P1 P1	H	Н.	CF30	_ H	_ H_	н	H	H
42	lr	3	- 6	Ph	Pi	H	H C4F9	C4F9 H	ᇤ	Ή	H	H	H
43	İr	3	Ö	Ph	Pi	H	H	C2F5CH2O	H	H	H	H	H
44	İr	3	0	Ph	P1	_ H	C2F5	H	H	Н	유	H	H
45	[r	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	H	C2F5	H	H	H	H	H
46	lr In	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C5F11	_ н	Н	Н	Н	Н
47	lr . lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C8F17	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
49	lr	3	0	Ph Ph	P1 P1	H	н	C2F5C2H4	H	Н	H	Н	Н
50	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	H	Н.	Н	Н	H
51	lr .	3	0	Ph	PI	C2H5	CH3 H	CH3 C2H5	H	H	H	Н.	н
52	lr .	3	ŏ	Ph	PI	C4H9		C4H9	H	H	H	Н.	<u>H</u>
53	lr	3	Ö	Ph	PI	H	C4H9	H	H	H	H	H	H
54	lr .	3	ō	Ph	PI	н	H	Н	H	CH3	H	H	H
55	ir .	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	н	H	н	H	СНЗ	Н	H
56	ir	3	0	Ph	P1	н	н	H	H	H	H	СНЗ	H
57	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	H	Н	H	H	СНЗ
58	ir .	3	0	Ph	PI	H	H	Н	Н	C4H9	Н	Н	Н
59	ler ler	3	0	Ph Ph	PI PI	н	н	Н	Н	Н	C4H9	Н	Н
60						l H	Н	Н	l H	H	H	C4H9	Н

Table 1-2

						. 54 1		4 50 1	1	5 55	5 50	0.02	
No	м_	m			В	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
61	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	H	C4H9
62	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	H	H	н	C8H17	H	н	Н
63	lr_	3		Ph	PI	Н	н	Н	Н	Н !	C8H17	Н	н
64	lr i	3	0	Ph	P1	H	<u>H</u> .	<u>H</u>	H	Н	Н	C8H17	H
65	lr '	3	0	Ph	P1	H	<u>H</u>	<u>H</u>	H	H	H	Н	C8H17
66	lr	3	0	Ph	PI PI	CH3	<u>H</u>	井	Н.	CH3	CH3	H	H
68	lr Ir	3	0	Ph Ph	PI	CH3	H	H	H	Н	H	CH3	Н
69	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	CH3	H	H	н	н	н	H	CH3
70	lr	3	ō	Ph	PI	Н	CH3	H	Н	CH3	н	Н	H
71	lr Ir	3	0	Ph	PI	Н Н	CH3	н	Н.	H	CH3	н	н
72	lr .	3	0	Ph	PI	н	CH3	H	H	H	Н	CH3	Н.
73	lr .	3	ō	Ph	PI	н	CH3	H	Н	Н	Н	Н	CH3
74	lr	3	Ō	Ph	PI	Н	Н	CH3	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н	Н
75	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	н	CH3	н	н	СНЗ	Н	н
76	1r	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	СНЗ	н	Н	Н	CH3	Н
77	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н	Н	н	СНЗ
78	Îr	3	0	Ph	Pi	Н	н	Н	CH3	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н
79	lr	3	0	Ph	Ρi	C2H5	H	н	- 14	H	CH3	Н	
80	İr	3	0	Ph	P1	C2H5	F	н	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н
81	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C2H5	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н	Н
82	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	C2H5	<u> </u>	Н	H	CH3	Н	Н
83	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C2H5	Н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ	H
84	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C2H5	H	H	H	Н	<u> </u>	CH3
85 86	lr lr	3	0	Ph Ph	P1	H	H	C2H5 C2H5	H	CH3 H	CH3	H	H
87	lr lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C2H5	H	H	H	СНЗ	H
88	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C2H5	н	H	Н	Н	СНЗ
89	lr .	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	Н	H	C2H5	H	CH3	H	H
90	Îr	3	ō	Ph	P1	H	Н	H	C2H5	H	Н	CH3	н
91	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	C4H9	Н	Н	н	Н	CH3	Н	Н
92	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C4H9	Н	H	CH3	Н	Н	Н
93	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C4H9	Н	н	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н
94	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	C4H9	Н	H	H.	Н	СНЗ	Н
95	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C4H9	H	Н	H	H	H_	CH3
96	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C4H9	H	H	СНЗ	H	Н
97	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	PI	В	H	C4H9	H	Н	H	CH3	H
98 99	lr I-	3	0	Ph Ph	P1 P1	Н	H	Н	C4H9 C4H9	H	CH3	H	H
100	lr Ir	3	0	Ph	PI	C6H13	H	Н	H	H	CH3	H	H
101	-Ir	3	0	Ph	PI	H	C6H13	Н	H	СНЗ	H	H	H
102	lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	H	C6H13	- 	H	H	CH3	 	H
103	lr .	3	Ö	Ph	Pi	H	C6H13	H	H	H	H	CH3	H
104	lr.	3	Ō	Ph	PI	Н	C6H13	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ
105	ŀ	3	0	Ph	Pí	Н	Н	C6H13	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н
106	ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C6H13	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н
107	lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	Н	Н	Н	C6H13	Н	СНЗ	H	H
108	<u>lr</u>	3_	0	Ph	P1	H	H	H	C6H13	H	СНЗ	H	H
109	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	CH3	H	H	H	CF3	H_	H	H
110	lr In	3	0	Ph	P1	H	CH3	H	H	CF3	H	H	H
111	lr Ir	3	8	Ph Ph	P1 P1	H	H	CH3 H	CH3	CF3	H	 	H
113	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	CH3	H	유	H	H	CF3	 H	
114	lr.	3	1 6	Ph	PI	H	СНЗ	Н	H	H	CF3	H	H
115	lr	3	ő	Ph	P1	H	Н	CH3	H	H	CF3	H	Н
116	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н	CF3	Н	Н
117	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	СНЗ	н	Н	_н	Н	Н	CF3	Н
118	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н	н	Н	CF3	Н
119	lr	3	0	Ph_	P1	Н	Н	CH3_	H	H	H	CF3	H
120	lr .] 3	0	Ph	PI	<u> </u>	<u>H</u>	<u> н</u>	CH3	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	CF3	<u> </u>

Table 1-3

No														
123	No	M				B	A-RI	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
124														
125		<u>lr</u>						CH3				н	Н	CF3
125 12 3 0 Ph P1 CH3 H H F H H H H H H H	\rightarrow													
126							-							
127	-													
128				-			$\overline{}$							
129 3 0 Ph P1 CH3 H H H F H H H H H H														
130		lr_		0				н	н	CH3	F		Н	Н
131		lr								н			Н	н
132 Ir	_		-					_		н			Н	H
133		<u>l</u> r			Ph		H	Н	CH3	Н	Н		Н	H
134	132	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н	Н	CH3	Н	F	Н	Н
135 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H CH3 H H F H 136 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl CH3 H H H CH3 H H F H 137 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl CH3 H H H H H F 138 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl CH3 H H H H H F 139 Jr 3 0 Ph Pl H CH3 H H H H F 140 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H CH3 H H H H F 141 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl CH5 H H CH3 H H H H F 142 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl CH5 H H CF3 H H H 143 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H C2H5 H CF3 H H H 144 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 CF3 H H H 145 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 CF3 H H H 146 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 CF3 H H H 147 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 CF3 H H H 148 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 H H CF3 H H 149 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 H H CF3 H H 149 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 H H CF3 H H 149 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 H H CF3 H H 150 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 H H CF3 H H 150 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H C2H5 H H H CF3 H H 151 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H C2H5 H H H CF3 H 151 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H C2H5 H H H CF3 H 151 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H C2H5 H H H CF3 H 151 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 H H H CF3 H 152 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 H H H CF3 H 153 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H H H H CF3 H 150 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H H H H H H CF3 H 151 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H H H H H H H	133	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	CH3	Н	H	H	H	Н	F	н
136	134	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	CH3	Н	Н	H	Н	F	н
137	135	İr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	CH3	H	Н	H	F	н
138	136	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	H	H	CH3	Н	Н	F	н
139	137	ir	3	0	Ph	P1	CH3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	H	F
140	138	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	CH3	Н	Н	H	Н	Н	F
140	139	Jr.	3	0	Ph	PI	_ H	Н	CH3	Н	Н	Н	Н	F
141	140	lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	Н	Н	Н		Н	н	н	F
142	141	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C2H5							Н
143	142	lr		0	Ph	P1			-					
144	143	. Ir	3	0	Ph	P1								
145	144	İr				PI					_			
146	145	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C2H5	• н	н	Н				
147 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H CF3 H H 148 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H C2H5 H CF3 H	146	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н,	C2H5	Н	н	Н	CF3		
149 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H H H H H CF3 H H H H CF3 H H H H CF3 H H H H CF3 H H H H CF3 H H H H CF3 H H H CF3 H H H CF3 H H H CF3 H H H CF3 H H H CF3 H H H CF3 H H H CF3 H CF3 H CF3 H H H H H H CF3 H CF3 H H H H H H H H CF3 H CF3 H H H H H H H CF3 H CF3	147	İr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н		C2H5	Н	Н	CF3	н	Н
150 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H C2H5 H H H CF3 H H CF3 H H CF3 CF3 CF	148	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	C2H5	Н	CF3	Н	H
150 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H C2H5 H H H H CF3 H H I52 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H C2H5 H H H CF3 H H CF3 H T52 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H H C2H5 H H CF3 H T53 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl C2H5 H H H H H H CF3 H T53 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H C2H5 H H H H H CF3 T55 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H C2H5 H H H H H CF3 T55 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H C2H5 H H H H CF3 T55 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H H H C2H5 H H H H CF3 T55 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl C2H5 H H H H F H H H T57 T57 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl C2H5 H H H H H H H T57 T57 Ir 3 0 Ph Pl H H C2H5 H H H H H H H H H	149	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C2H5	н	Н	н	Н	Н	CF3	Н
152 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H CF3 H H CF3 IF S S S S S S S S S	150	lr.	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C2H5	Н		Н		CF3	
152	151	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	Н	C2H5	Н	Н		CF3	н
153 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H H H H H H CF3 154 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H H H H CF3 155 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H H H CF3 155 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H H CF3 156 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H H CF3 157 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H H H F H H H 158 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H F H H H 159 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H F H H H 160 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 F H H H 161 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H H H F H H 162 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H F H H 163 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H F H H 164 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H F H H 165 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H F H H 166 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H F H 167 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H F H 168 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H F H 169 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H F H 169 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H F H 170 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H H F H 171 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H H H H H H	152	1r		10	Ph	P1								
154 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H H H H CF3 155 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H CF3 156 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H H CF3 157 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H H H CF3 157 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H H H H H H H H H	153	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C2H5	Н	Н			н	Н	
155 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H CF3 156 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H C2H5 H H H CF3 157 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H H H F H H H CF3 158 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H F H H H H 158 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H F H H H H 159 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H F H H H H 160 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H C2H5 F H H H H 161 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H H H F H H 162 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H F H H 163 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H F H H 164 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H H F H H 165 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H H H H F H 166 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H H H F H 167 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H H H F H 168 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H H H F H 169 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H H H H F H 170 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H H H H H H	154	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1		C2H5			Н			
156	155	lr		0		P1								
157 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H H H F H H H H 158 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H F H H H H H 159 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H F H H H H H H H H	156	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	Н						<u> </u>
158 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H F H H H H H H H	157	lr		0	Ph	P1								
159 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H F H H H H H H H H	158	lr	3	0	Ph	P1		C2H5			F			
160 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 F H	159	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	-				F			
161 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H H H F H												4		
162 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H H F H			+											
163 lr 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H F H							\leftarrow							
164 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H F H				+				•	-					
165 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H	_			<u> </u>				•						
166 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H H H F H 167 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H H F H		+		+										
167 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H F H 168 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H H H F H 169 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H										+				
168 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H			•	+	+			-						
169 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C2H5 H	_		-											-
170 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C2H5 H H H H H F 171 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H F 172 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H			+											
171 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H C2H5 H H H H F 172 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H	_						+							
172 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H H H C2H5 H H H F 173 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 C4H9 H H H F H		-		→——										
173 3 0 Ph P1 C4H9 H H H F H H H H 174			+	+	+			+						
174 Ir 3 0 Ph P1 H C4H9 H H F H														
175 3 0														
176 3 0														
177 3 0 Ph P1 C4H9 H H H F H H		+			+	+	+							
178 3 0 Ph P1 H C4H9 H H F H H 179 5 H H H H F H H H H F H H H H F H H H H		+											·	
179 lr 3 0 Ph P1 H H. C4H9 H H F H H							-			+				
		_			-			-						
		•—											-	
					1	1 -		1	1	1 04113	1	1 "	1	

Table 1-4

No	14	T	_	Τ		1 4 04	1 . 50				· ·		<u>. </u>
181	M.	<u> m</u>	8	<u> A</u>	В	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
182	lr	3		Ph	PI	C4H9	H_	H	H	H	н	F	H
		3	0	Ph	P1	H	C4H9	H	Н Н	Н	Н	F	н
183	<u> Ir </u>	3_	0	Ph	PI	Н	H	C4H9	H	H	Н	F	Н
184	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	н	H	Н	C4H9	Н	Н	F	н
185	<u>Ir</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	C4H9	Н_	H	Н	н	н	Н	F
186	Îr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	C4H9	Н	_ H	Н	Н	Н	F
187	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	∐ н _	Н	C4H9	н	Н	Н	Н	F
188	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	Н	Н	C4H9	н	н	н	F
189	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	C4H9	н	Н	Н	CF3	Н	H	Н
190	Îr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C4H9	H	H	CF3	Н	Н.	н —
191	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	H	H	C4H9	н	CF3	H	н	
192	lr	3	ō	Ph	PI	Н.	H	H	C4H9	CF3			Н
193	Ir	3	0	Ph	PI	C4H9	H				. H	н	Н
194	lr	3	 0	Ph	PI			H	H	н	CF3	н	Н
195	İr				•——	H	C4H9	Н	H	H	CF3	Н	H
		3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н	C4H9	Н	Н	CF3	H	Н
196	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	н	Н	Н	C4H9	_ н	CF3	Н	_ Н
197	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C4H9	H	Н	Н	Н	Н	CF3	Н
198	<u>lr</u>	_3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C4H9	Н	Н	Н	Н	CF3	Н
199	.lr .	.3	٠Ω.	Ph.	P1	Н.	.н.	C4H9 .	. н	. н.	.н.	CE3	н
200	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н	Н	C4H9	Н	Н	CF3	н
201	lr .	3	0	Ph	PI	C4H9	Н	Н	Н	H	н	Н	CF3
202	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C4H9	Н	H	H	H	Н.	CF3
203	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	H	C4H9	H	н	н	н	
204	lr .	3	Ō	Ph	P1	H	Н	H	C4H9	H			CF3
205	lr .	3	0	Ph	PI	C8H17	H				Н	Н	CF3
206	lr	3	0	Ph	Pl			Н	Н.	F	Н	Н	Н.
207	ir	3	0			н	C8H17	H	H	F	H	н	Н
				Ph	P1	Н.	Н	_C8H17	Н	F	н	H	Н
208	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н_	Н_	C8H17	F	H	Н	H
209	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C8H17	H	н	Н	H	F	Н	Н
210	_lr_	3	0	_Ph	P1	н	C8H17	H	н	H	F	Н	H
211	_ lr	_3	_0_	Ph	_P1_	н	H	C8H17	H	Н	F	Н	Н
212	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	H	C8H17	Н	F	Н	Н
213	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C8H17	Н	Н	Н	н	Н	F	Н
214	_ lr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	C8H17	Н	Н	Н	Н	F	H
215	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	C8H17	H	Н	Н	F	H
216	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	н	H	C8H17	Н	н	F	
217	lr	3	ō	Ph	P1	C8H17	н	н	H	H			H F
218	Îr	3	0	Ph	Pi		C8H17				Н	н	
219	- Ir	3	Ö	Ph	Pi	Н.		H	Н	Н	H	н	<u> </u>
						Н.	_ н	C8H17	Н	H	Н	Н	F
220	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	_ н_	Н	C8H17	H	Н	Н	F
221	<u>Ir</u>	3	_0	Ph	P1	C8H17	H	H	Н	CF3	Н	Н	H
222	_lr_	3	0	_Ph	_P1_	Н_	C8H17	н	Н	CF3	Н	Ŧ	Н
223	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н	C8H17	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н
224	_lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	I	Н	C8H17	CF3	Н	Н	Н
225	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	C8H17	Н	Н	Н	Н	CF3	н	Н
226	_ ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C8H17	Н	H	H	CF3	H	H
227	_ ir	3	0	Ph	Pi	Н	Н	C8H17	Н	Н	CF3	H	H
228	Îr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	H	Н	C8H17	Н	CF3	- ;; -	H
229	lr	3	ō	Ph	PI	C8H17	Н	Н	Н	H	H	CF3	H-
230	lr	3	Ö	Ph	PI	H	C8H17	H	ਸ	Н			
231	lr .	3	Ö	Ph	PI	H					H	CF3	H
232	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1		Н.	C8H17	H	Н	н	CF3	Н.
233	lr	3			-	H	Н	Н	C8H17	Н	Н	CF3	H
	_		0	Ph	P1	C8H17	H	H	<u>H</u>	Н	Н	Н	CF3
234	_!r_	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	C8H17	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	CF3
235	<u>lr</u>	_3	0	Ph	P1	H	н	C8H17	Н	H	Н	Н	CF3
236	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	C8H17	Н	Н	Н	CF3
237	<u>lr</u>	3	_ 0	Ph	P1	F	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	н	Н
238	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	F	Н	н	H	H	H	Н
239	ŀr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н	F	Н	H	H	H	H
240	ŀr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	F	н	H	H	H
						<u></u>	<u> </u>		<u> </u>	<u> </u>		1 0	

Table 1-5

No	М	m	n	Α	В	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
241	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	F	F	Н	Н	н	н	Н	Н_
242	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	F	н	F	н	Н	н	Н	Н
243	1r	3	0	Ph	P1	н	F	н	F	н	Н	н	Н
244	lr l	3	0	Ph	PI	н	F	F	Н	н	Н	н	Н
245	lr l	3	0	Ph	P1	н	F	Н	Н	Н	н	н	Н
246	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	н	н	F	Н	Н	Н	Н
247	- Ir	3	0	Ph	PI	н	H	F	F	Н	Н	н	H
248	lr l	3	ō	Ph	PI	F	Н	F	F	Н	н	н	н
249	lr l	3	ō	Ph	P1	F	F	F	Н	н	н	н	н
250	. Ir	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	F	F	F	H	Н	H	Н
251	lr l	3	ő	Ph	PI	F	F	F	H	н	Н	H	H
252	lr l	3	-	Ph	PI	F	F	F	F	Н	Н	Н	н
253	lr l	3	 	Ph	PI	F	Н	Н	Н	CH3	H	H	H
254	lr lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	F	Н	н	H	H	СНЗ	н	н
-			0	Ph	PI	F	Н	Н	H	н	Н	CH3	— ;;
255	<u>lr</u>	3			PI	F		H	H	H	H	H	CH3
256	<u>lr</u>	3	<u> </u>	Ph			<u> </u>			СНЗ	H	н	
257	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	H	F	Н	H	H	СНЗ	Н	H
258	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	H	- F	н	H				
259	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	н	F	Н	Н_	H	Н .	CH3	H.
260	ir	3	0	Ph	<u>P1</u>	Н	F	Н.	H	H	н	Н	СНЗ
261	lr	3	_0_	Ph	P1	Н	_ н_	F	H.	CH3	H	Н	H
262	lr	3	0	Ph	<u>P1</u>	н	H	F	H	H	CH3	H	H
263	lr	3	0	Ph	_P1_	H	н	F	H	Н	Н Н	СНЗ	Н
264	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	H	F	H	H	Н	н	CH3
265	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н	н	F	CH3	Н	Н	Н
266	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	F	Н	CH3	Н	Н
267	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	H	F	H	H	CH3	Н
268	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	F	Н	Н	Н	CH3
269	İr	3	0	Ph	P1	F	F	Н	Н	CH3	Н	Н	Н
270	lr.	3	0	Ph	Pi	F	F	Н	Н	H	СНЗ	Н	Н
271	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	F	F	н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н
272	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	F	F	H'	Н	Н	H	Н	CH3
273	lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	F	Н	F	Н	CH3	H	Н	Н
274	lr	3	 	Ph	P1	F	H	F	H	H	CH3	Н	н
275	lr.	3	ö	Ph	Pí	F	Н	F	H	H	Н	СНЗ	н
276	lr	3	1 6	Ph	PI	F	H	F	H	H	H	Н	СН
	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	F	Н	H	F	СНЗ	H	H	H
277		3		Ph	P1	F	Н	H	F	H	СНЗ	H	H
278	lr i	+	0	Ph	PI	F	H	H	F	H	H	СНЗ	H
279	lr i	3					Н	 	F	H	H	H	CH
280	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	<u>F</u>				CH3	 	H	H
281	lr .	3	0	Ph	PI	Н_	F	Į Ę	H H	H	CH3	H	H
282	lr .	3	0	Ph	PI	H_	F F	F	H		H	СНЗ	
283	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	 H	F	F	Н н	H_			CH
284	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	H	F	F	Н_	H	Н.	H	
285	<u> </u>	3	0	Ph_	P1	H.	F	<u>H</u>	<u> </u>	CH3	H	Н.	
286	lr	3	<u> </u>	Ph	P1	H	F	H	F -	1 H	СНЗ	H	1-#
287	lr_	3	0	Ph	PI	H	 E	<u> </u>	F	Н.	1 H	СНЗ	H
288	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	H H	F	H	<u> </u>	H	H H	H	C⊦
289	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	H	F	F	CH3	H	H	1
290	İr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	F	F	H	CH3	H_	1 +
291	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	H	F	F	Н.	Н	СНЗ	1
292	lr	3	0	Ph_	P1	Н	Н	F	F	Н	н	Н	CH
293	Î r	3	0	Ph	PI	F	F	F	Н	CH3	Н	Н	F
294		3	0	Ph	P1	F	F	F	Н	Н	CH3	Н	F
295	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	F	F	F	Н	Н	Н	CH3	+
296		3	0	Ph	PI	F	F	F	Н	Н	Н	Н	CI
297		3	1 0	Ph	PI	F	F	H	F	CH3	H	H	1 1
298		3	1 6	Ph	PI	F	F	H	F	H	СНЗ	Н	
299		1 3	0	Ph	PI	F	F	H	F	H	Н	СНЗ	

Table 1-6

No	М	 _				1	· · · · ·						
301	l Ir	1 m	1 0	+ <u>A</u>	<u> B</u>	A-RI	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
302	lr ir	$\frac{3}{3}$	0	Ph	P1	F F	Н.	F	F	CH3	Н	Н	Н
303	lr.	$\frac{3}{3}$	- 0	Ph	P1	F	H	F	F	Н	СНЗ	Н	H
304	ir ir	3	10	Ph	P1	F	Н	F_	F	Н	Н	CH3	Н
305	ir ir	3	10	Ph	P1	F	H .	F	F	Н	H	Н	СНЗ
306	lr.	3	1 6	Ph Ph	P1	F	F	F	F_	CH3	H	Н	Н
307	lr ir	3	1 6	Ph	P1	F	F	F	F	H	CH3	Н	Н
308	lr.	3	1 6	Ph	P1	F	F	F	F F	H	H	CH3	Н
309	lr	3	1 0	Ph	PI	F	F	F	F_	Н	Н	Н	CH3
310	lr.	3	0	Ph	PI	CF3	H	H	H	H	H	Н	Н
311	le	3	0	Ph	PI	H	CF3	H	<u> </u>	H	Н	H	Н
312	İr	3	0	Ph	PI	H	H	CF3	H	Н_	H	H	Н
313	lr	3	1 0	Ph	PI	CF3	CF3	Н —	CF3	H	H	Н	<u> </u>
314	İr	3	1 6	Ph	PI	CF3	H	H	H	H	H	Н	Н
315	İr	3	0	Ph	PI	CF3	H	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н.	Н
316	İr	3	0	Ph	PI	H	CF3	CF3	CF3	Н	H	Н	Н_
317	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	н	H	C3F7C2H4	H	Н	H	Н	Н
318	İr	3	10	Ph	PI	н	_			H	Н	Н.	H
319	· Ir	3	1 0	Ph	PI	H	Н	C7F15	H	- 11	H	H	H
320	lr.	3	1 0	Ph	PI	CF3	<u>H</u>	CF3	CF3	H	H	Н	H
321	lr .	3	1 6	Ph	PI	CF3	H	CF3	CF3	Н	H	Н	Н
322	lr	1 3	0	Ph	P1	H	CF3	CF3	H	H	H	Н	H
323	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	CF3	CF3	CF3	CF3	<u>H</u>	H	H	Н
324	lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	CF3	CF3	CF3	H	н	Н	<u> </u>	Н
325	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	CF3	H	H	CF3	H	<u>H</u>	Н	Н_
326	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	Н	H	H	CH3	Н	Н	Н
327	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	Н	Н	H	Н.	CH3	H	Н
328	Ir	3	0	Ph	PI	CF3	н	H		<u> </u>	н	CH3	Н .
329	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	CF3	Н	H	H	н	Н	CH3
330	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	н	CF3	H	H	CH3	H	н	H
331	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	н	CF3	н	H	Н Н	CH3	H	Н
332	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	CF3	н	Н	- H	<u> </u>	СНЗ	H
333	_lr	3	_ 0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	CF3	Н.	CH3	H	Н_	СНЗ
334	_lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	CF3	н	H	CH3	H	H
335	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	н	Н	CF3	H	Н	H	CH3	<u>н</u>
336	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	H	CF3	Ĥ	Н	H	H	CH3
337	_lr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	Н	н	CF3	СНЗ	H	н	H
338	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	н	Н	н	CF3	Н	СНЗ	H	H
339	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	H	H	CF3	Н	Н	СНЗ	H
340	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	<u>H</u>	H	CF3	Н	H	H	CH3
341	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	CF3	Н	Н	СНЗ	H	Н.	H
342	lr	3	0	Ph	_P1	CF3	CF3	H	Н	Н	СНЗ	H	H
343	lr 1-	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	CF3	Н	H	Н	Н	СНЗ	H
344	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	CF3	H	Н	H	Н	Н	СНЗ
345	tr	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	Н	CF3	Н	CH3	н	Н	H
347	ir Ir	3	Ö	Ph	P1	CF3	Н	CF3	H	Н	СНЗ	Н	H
348	lr	3	0	Ph Ph	P1	CF3	_н_	CF3	Н	Н	H	СНЗ	H
349	lr	3	-	Ph Ph	P1	CF3	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ
350	ir Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	_ н	Н	CF3	CH3	Н	H	Н
351			0	Ph	P1	CF3	<u> </u>	Н	CF3	Н	СНЗ	_ н	Н
352	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph Ph	<u> P1</u>	CF3	_н_	H	CF3	_н_	Н	СНЗ	Н
353	- ir	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	H	Н Н	CF3	H	_н_	Н	CH3
354	lr lr	3	0	Ph	P1 P1	井	CF3	CF3	- н	СНЗ	Н	H	Н
355	lr .	3	0	Ph	PI	H	CF3	CF3	_ H _	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н
356	Îr	3	0	Ph	PI	H H	CF3	CF3	Н	Н.	Н	СНЗ	н
357	lr	3	ö	Ph	PI	H	CF3	CF3	Н .	H	Н Н	Н	СНЗ
358	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	H	CF3	<u> </u>	CF3	CH3	H	н	Н
359	lr	3	ö	Ph	PI	유	CF3 CF3	- H	CF3	Н	CH3	_н	Н
360	lr .	3	ö	Ph	PI	H	CF3	- H -	CF3	H	н	CH3	Н
							<u> </u>	н	CF3	. н	н	<u>H</u>	CH3

Table 1-7

No	м	m	n	A	В	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
361	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	Н	н	CF3	CF3	CH3	н	н	н
362	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	CF3	CF3	н	СНЗ	н	Н
363	lr	3	0	_Ph	<u>P1</u>	H	_н_	CF3	CF3	Н	Н	СНЗ	H
364	lr i	3	0	Ph Ph	PI	Н	H	CF3	CF3	H	Н	<u>H</u>	CH3
365	lr I	3	0	Ph Ph	P1 P1	CF3 CF3	CF3 CF3	CF3	Н	CH3	H CH3	H	<u>н</u>
366	lr Ir	3	- 6 -	Ph	P1	CF3	CF3	CF3	Н	: н	H	СНЗ	Н.
368	lr lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	CF3	CF3	CF3	н	H	н	H	CH3
369	Îr	3	ō	Ph	P1	CF3	CF3	н	CF3	СНЗ	Н	н	H
370	lr	3	0	Ph	PΙ	CF3	CF3	Н	CF3	Н	СНЗ	H	Н
371	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	CF3	Н	CF3	Н	Н	CH3	Н
372	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	CF3	H	CF3	Н	Н	Н.	CH3
373	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	Н	CF3	CF3	CH3	H	н	Н
374	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	<u> </u>	CF3	CF3	H	CH3 H	CH3	H
375	İr	3	0	Ph	P1 P1	CF3	H	CF3	CF3	Н.	н	H	CH3
376 377	lr Ir	3	0	Ph Ph	PI	CF3	CF3	CF3	CF3	СНЗ	Н	H	Н
378	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	CF3	CF3	CF3	CF3	H	CH3	н	Н
379	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	CF3	CF3	CF3	CE3	Н	Н	CH3	. H
360	ir	3	0	Ph	Pi	CF3	CF3	CF3	CF3	Н	н	Н	CH3
381	- Ir	3	ō	Ph	PI	F	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	н
382	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1	F	CF3	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н
383	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	F	Н	Н	CF3	H	H	Н	Н
384	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	CF3	F	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
385	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	CF3	F	CF3	H	Н	Н	Н
386	lr	3	0	Ph	<u>P1</u>	Н	H	F	CF3	· H	H	н	Н
387	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	PI	F	CF3	F	H	H_	H	Н	Н Н
388	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	F	H	F	CF3	H	H H	H	H
389	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph Ph	P1	H	CH3	CF3	H	H	H	H	H
390	lr Ir	3	0	Ph	PI	F	CF3	H	CF3	H	 	н	H
392	ir	3	0	Ph	PI	CF3	H	F	H	H	H	H	H
393	lr	3	ō	Ph	PI	Н	CF3	F	H	H	CH3	н	Н
394	lr	3	0	Ph	PI	н	CF3	F	CF3	н	CH3	Н	Н
395	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	F	CF3	Н	CH3	н	Н
396	lr	3	0	Ph_	P1	F	CF3	F	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н	H
397	lr	3	0_	Ph	PI	F	H	F	CF3	H	CH3	H_	H.
398	<u>lr</u>	3	<u> </u>	Ph	P1	F	CF3	F	CF3	H	CH3	H	H
399	<u>lr</u>	3	10	Ph	P1	F	CF3	H	H	Н	Н Н	CH3	H
400	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1	F	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	CH3	H
401	lr lr	3	0	Ph Ph	PI	F H	CF3	F	H	 	 	CH3	
403	ir	3	1 6	Ph	Pi	H	CF3	F	CF3	H	H	CH3	H
404	lr	3	Ö	Ph	PI	H	H	F	CF3	H	H	СНЗ	Н
405	lr	3	ō	Ph	PI	F	CF3	F	Н	H	н	СНЗ	H
406	lr	3	0	Ph	Pi	F	Н	F	CF3	H	H	CH3	Н
407	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	F	CF3	F	CF3	Н	Н	CH3	Н
408	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	F	Н.	Н	Н	H	CF3	H	H
409	İr	3	0	Ph	P1	H	F	Н Н	H	H	CF3	H	H
410	lr	3	10	Ph	P1	H H	 H	1 F	ᆛ	 H	CF3	H	H
411	lr .	3	1 0	Ph	P1	H	H H	H	F U	H	CF3	CF3	
412	lr Ir	3	1 0	Ph Ph	PI PI	F H	H F	H	H	1 #	 	CF3	
413	lr Ir	3	1 %	Ph	PI	H	H	 	H	H	 	CF3	H
415	lr	3	1 6	Ph	Pi	H	H	H	F	Н	H	CF3	H
416	İr	3	1 6	Ph	P1	H	F.	H	F	Н	CF3	Н	Н
417	lr	3	1 0	Ph	P1	H	F	H	F	Н	CF3	Н	Н
418	İr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	F	Н	F	Н	CF3	H	Н
419	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	F	н	F	н	CF3	Н	Н
420	lr	3	7 0	Ph	PI	Н	F	Н	F	Н	н	CF3	_ F

Table 1-8

<u> </u>	1								4 84 1		4 00 1	4.54	0.00		0.07	[n_n]
No	<u> </u>	m	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	B	E	<u> </u>	G	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	=
421	- Ir	3	0	Ph	P1 P1	-	-		H	F	H	F	Н	Н	CF3	н
422	lr Ir	3	0	Ph Ph	PI	- -		 -	- H	F	<u>н</u>	F	H	<u>н</u>	CF3	H
424	- ir	3	ö	Ph	P1	-		 +	CF3	H	- ii	H	H	CF3	H	H
425	- <u>i</u> -	3	Ö	Ph	Ρī	-1		- 1	H	CF3	н	Н	H	CF3	H	H
426	lr .	3	0	Ph	P1	-		-	H	Н	CF3	н	н	CF3	Н	H
427	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	-	- 1	- [н	н	Н	CF3	Н	CF3	Н	Н
428	lr	3	0	Ph	Pi		-	-	CF3	Н	н	н	H	н	CF3	H
429	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P1				H	CF3	H	H	H	Н	CF3	H
430	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	<u>P1</u>	- <u>-</u> -			н	Н	CF3	H	н	Н	CF3	Н
431	lr Ir	3	0	Ph Ph	P1 P1	-	-	-	H CF3	H	CF3	CF3 H	H	CF3	CF3	H
433	lr .	3	6	Ph	PI	-	-	-	H	F	CF3	н	H	CF3	H	H
434	-ir	3	H	Ph	PI	-			CF3	H	CF3	H	H	CF3	H	H
435	lr !	3	0	Ph	Pi	-	- 1	- 1	Н	H	H	CF3	Н	CF3	H	H
436	lr	3	0	Ph	P1	-	- 1	-1	CF3	Н	CF3	Н	Н	н	CF3	Н
437	lr_	3	0	Ph	P1	-	-	Ξ	Н	F	CF3	Н	Н	Н	CF3	Н
438	İr	3	0	Ph	P1				CF3	Н	CF3	Н	H	Η	CF3	Н
439	lr	3	٥	Ph	P1		-	-	H	<u>H</u>	<u> </u>	CF3	Н	Н.	CF3	Н.
440	ir	2	البا	Ph	PΓ	CH3	H	CH3	CH3	H	H	<u> </u>	H	H H	H	H
441	<u>lr</u>	2	1	Ph Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	Н	CH3 H	H CH3	<u>н</u> н	H	H	H	H
442	ir ir	2	\vdash	Ph	PI	CH3	뀨	CH3	- 17	ਜ	H	CH3	H	H	H	H
444	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	H	CH3	C2H5	H	H	Н	H	H	H	H
445	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	Н	СНЗ	Н	C2H5	н	Н	H	Н	Н	Н
446	Îr	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	Н	СНЗ	н	н	C2H5	н	Н	Н	н	н
447	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	н	CH3	Н	Н	н	C2H5	H	Н	Н	Н
448	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	<u>H</u>	CH3	C3H7	H	Н	<u>H</u>	H	H	H	H
449	<u>lr</u>	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	<u> </u>	C3H7	H	<u>H</u>	H H	H	H	H
450 451	lr Ir	2	1	Ph Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	H	H	C3H7 H	H C3H7	H	H	H	
451	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	CH3	H	CH3	C4H9	H	H	H	H	H	H	H
453	lr.	2	ĦŤ	Ph	Pi	СНЗ	H	СНЗ	н	C4H9	H	H	H	H	H	H
454	Îr	2	1	Ph	Pí	СНЗ	Ĥ	CH3	Н	н	C4H9	н	Н	Н	Н	Н
455	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н	Н	C4H9	H	Н	H	Н
456	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	I	СНЗ	C6H13	Н	H	Н	н	Н	Н	Н
457	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	CH3	Н	СНЗ		C6H13	Н	Н.	<u>H</u>	н	H	H
458	<u>lr</u>	2	11	Ph	PI	CH3	H	CH3	H	H	C6H13	H C6H13	H	H	H	H
459 460	lr t-	2 2	1	Ph Ph	P1 P1	CH3	Н	CH3	C8H17	H	H	H	H	H	1 #	H
461	lr lr	2	1 ;	Ph	PI	CH3	H	CH3	H	C8H17	H	H	H	H	H	
462	İr	2	Ιi	Ph	PI	CH3	Н	CH3	Н	Н	C8H17	H	H	H	H	H
463	İr	2	1	Ph	PI	СНЗ	H	СНЗ	Н	н	Н	C8H17	H	H	Н	Н
464	lr	2	1	Ph	Ρ1	СНЗ	Н	СНЗ	C12H25	Н	Н	Н	Н	H	Н	Н
465	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	СНЗ	Н	СНЗ	Н	C12H25	Н	Н	H	Н	Н	H
466	ŀ	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	Н	H	C12H25		Н	H	H	<u>H</u>
467	<u>lr</u>	2	11	Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	H	н	Н.	C12H2		 H	H	H
468	lr L	2	1 +	Ph Ph	P1 P1	CH3	H	CH3	C15H31	H C15H31	H	H	H	 	H	H
469	lr lr	2	1+	Ph	PI	CH3	 	CH3	H	H	C15H31	H	H	 	H	
471	lr	2	Ιi	Ph	PI	CH3	H	CH3	H	н	H	C15H3	+	H	 	H
472	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	СНЗ		СНЗ	H	н	H	Н	Н	H	Н	H
473	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	F	СНЗ	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
474	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	CF3			Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	H	Н	H
475	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	CF3	F	CF3	H	H	H	H	Н.	<u>H</u>	 	<u>H</u>
476	lr_	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3 C4H9	•	CH3 C4H9	H	<u>н</u>	H	H	H	H	H	H
477	lr lr	$\frac{2}{2}$	1 1	Ph	PI	CH3		4	H	H	 	H	 ਜ	 	규	+ 유
479	lr	2	1 ;	Ph	PI	CH3			H	H	H	H	 	 	 	
480	ir.	2	11	Ph	P1	CH3		CH3	H	CH3	Н	Н	H	H	H	H

Table 1-9

													_			
No	М	m	n	A	В	E	J	G	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
481	lr	2	1	Ph	PΙ	СНЗ	F	СНЗ	Ξ	CH3	Н	Н	н	Н	Н	Н
482	<u>lr</u>	2	1	Ph	PI	CF3	CH3_	CF3	н	CH3	Н	н	Н	н	Н	Н
483	<u>lr</u>	2	_!_	Ph	P1	CF3	F	CF3	H	CH3	н	н	Н	Н	Н	н
484	_lr	2	1	Ph	PI	CH3	CF3	CH3	Н.	CH3	Н	Н	н	<u>H</u>	Н	Н
485 486	lr Ir	2	1	Ph Ph	P1 P1	C4H9	F	C4H9	H	CH3	Н	н	H	Н	Н	Н
487	lr	2	÷	Ph	PI	CH3	C2H5	CH3	Н	CH3 F	Н	H	H	н	Н.	Н
488	lr	2	÷	Ph	P1	CH3	CH3	CH3	H	F	Н	Н	H	H	н	H
489	-lr	2	÷	Ph	PI	CH3	H	CH3	뀨	н	F	Н	- 1	Н	H	H
490	lr .	2	÷	Ph	ΡΊ	CF3	CH3	CF3	H	F	Н	H	H	H	H	H
491	- Îr	2	Ť	Ph	P1	CF3	F	CF3	Н	F	Н.	H	H	н	H	н
492	lr	2	Ť	Ph	P1	CH3	CF3	CH3	Н	F	н	H	Н	н	H	H
493	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	C4H9	F	C4H9	H	F	н	Н	H	Н	H	Н
494	Ir	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	C2H5	СНЗ	н	F	Н	H	Н	Н	H	H
495	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	Н	СНЗ	н	CF3	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	Н
496	ir	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	СНЗ	СНЗ	н	CF3	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	н
497	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	F	_CH3	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н	н	Н	н
498	İr	2	1	Ph	P1	CF3	СНЗ	CF3	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	н
499	lr	2	-	Ph	P1	CF3	F	CF3	Н	CF3	н.	н	H	H	Н	Н
-500	lr ·	2-	-	Ph	. b1	CH3	CF3	СНЗ	Н	CF3	н	Н	Н	Н	H.	н
501	lr	2	_1_	Ph	P1	C4H9	F	C4H9	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
502	<u>lr</u>	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	C2H5	CH3	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
503	<u>Ir</u>	2	4	Ph	P1	CH3	Н	CH3	н	H	Н.	H	Н	CH3	Н	Н
504	_!r	2	1	Ph	PI	CH3	CH3	CH3	н	H	H	H	Н	CH3	H	H
505 506	lr Ir	2	+	Ph	P1	CH3	F	CH3	Н	H	H	H	H	CH3	H	H
507	lr	2	1	Ph Ph	P1	CF3	CH3 F	CF3	H	H	H	H	H	CH3	H	H
508	lr.	2	盲	Ph	PI	CH3	CF3	CH3	H	H	뉴	H	H	CH3	H	H
509	lr .	2	H	Ph	PI	C4H9	F	C4H9	Н	H	H	H	H	CH3	H	H
510	lr	2	Ť	Ph	P1	CH3	C2H5	CH3	H	H	H	H	H	CH3	H	H
511	Îr	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	H	H	H	H	H	H	СНЗ	H
512	Îr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	СНЗ	СНЗ	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	H	СНЗ	H
513	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	F	СНЗ	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н
514	Îr	2	1	Ph	P1	CF3	CH3	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н
515	İr	2	1	Ph	P1	CF3	F	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н
516	<u>l</u> r	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	CF3	СНЗ	Н	Н	H	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н
517	<u>lr</u>	2	1	Ph	P1	C4H9	F	C4H9	H	H	Н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ	H
518	ir	2	1	Ph	P1	CH3	C2H5	СНЗ	H	Н	H	H	H	H	СНЗ	H
519	<u>Ir</u>	2	1.	Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	H	CF3	F	H	Н	CH3	H	Н
520	lr I-	2	1 +	Ph	P1	CH3	CH3	CH3	H	CF3	F	H	H	CH3	Н Н	H
521 522	ir Ir	2	1	Ph Ph	P1	CH3	F	CH3	H	CF3	F	 H	<u>H</u>	CH3	H.	H
523	lr	1 2	H	Ph	P1 P1	CF3 CF3	CH3 F	CF3	H	CF3	F	H	H	CH3	H	H
524	lr	2	H	Ph	PI	CH3	CF3	CH3	H	CF3	F	H	H	CH3	H	H
525	lr lr	2	1	Ph	Pi	C4H9	F	C4H9	1 11	CF3	F	 	 	CH3	H	┧╫
526	ŀ	2	li	Ph	PI	CH3	C2H5	CH3	H	CF3	F	H	H	CH3	H	H
527	lr	2	ΙÌ	Ph	PI	CH3	H	CH3	F	H	F	H	H	H	СНЗ	H
528	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	CH3	СНЗ	CH3	F	Н	F	H	H	H	CH3	H
529	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	F	СНЗ	F	Н	F	H	Н	H	СНЗ	H
530	Îr	2	1	Ph	P1	CF3	СНЗ	CF3	F	H	F	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н
531	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	CF3	F	CF3	F	Н	F	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н
532	lr_	12	1	Ph	P1	СНЗ	CF3	СНЗ	F	Н	F	H	Н	H	CH3	H
533	lr •	12	1 1	Ph	P1	C4H9	F	C4H9		H	F	1 H	H	H	CH3	H
534	lr I-	2	1	Ph	PI	CH3	C2H5	CH3	F	H	F	H	H	H	СНЗ	Н
535 536	lr l-	1 2	1:	Ph	P1	CH3	H	CH3	H	F	H	F	H	H	H	H
537	lr lr	$\frac{2}{2}$	1	Ph	P1	CH3	CH3 F	CH3	 H	F	H H	F	H	H	H	H
538	lr	2	1	Ph Ph	PI	CH3 CF3	СНЗ	CH3 CF3	H	F	H	F	H	H	CH3	
539	lr.	2	Ιi	Ph	P1	CF3	F	CF3	 	H	F	H	H	 	CF3	
540	1	2		Ph	Pi	CH3	CF3	CH3	H	 	 F	H	H	H	CF3	
	<u> </u>		··		•			, 5, 75		• •	<u> </u>		4	<u></u>	1 2:3	

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Table 1-10

No	м	m	<u></u>	A	в	3'orB	ε	J	G	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-RE
541		_	T	Ph	PI	-	C4H9	F	C4H9		H	F	Н	H	Н	CF3	Н
542	lr Ir	2	귀	Ph	Pi	-	CH3	C2H5	CH3	н	Н	F	н	Н	н	CF3	H
543	lr	2	H	Ph	PI	-	CH3	H	CH3	H	H	F	H	H	CF3	Н	H
544	-¦-	2	ᅱ	Ph	ΡΊ	_	CH3	СНЗ	CH3	н	н	F	н	H	CF3	Н	H
545	lr	2	ij	Ph	Pi		CH3	F	CH3	Н	н	F	- н	H	CF3	Н	H
546	lr .	2	Ħ	Ph	ΡÍ		CF3	СНЗ	CF3	Н	н	F	Н	Н	CF3	Н	H
547	lr	2	亣	Ph	Ρl	-	CF3	F	CF3	н	Н.	F	H	H	CF3	н	H
548	lr	2	Ť	Ph	Pi	-	CH3	CF3	CH3	н	H	F	H	H	CF3	Н	H
549	lr	2	i	Ph	Ρĺ	_	C4H9	F	C4H9	н	H	F	H	H	CF3	H	Н
550	-ir	2	i	Ph	Ρĺ		CH3	C2H5	CH3	н	Н	F	н	Н	CF3	Н	н
551	lr .	2	Ť	Ph	P1		CH3	Н	CH3	Н	CF3	F	Н	H	Н	Н	Н
552	-ir	2	i	Ph	ΡI	_	CH3	СНЗ	CH3	Н	CF3	F	H	H	Н	Н	H
553	lr	2	1	Ph	ΡI	_	CH3	F	CH3	H	CF3	F	Н	н	Н	H	н
554	lr	2	1	Ph	PI		CF3	СНЗ	CF3	Н	CF3	F	Н	Н	Н	н	H
555	lr	2	ì	Ph	PI	_	CF3	F	CF3	H	CF3	F	H	Н	Н	н	H
556	lr	2	Ť	Ph	P1		CH3	CF3	СНЗ	H	CF3	F	Н	н	Н	н	H
557	lr	2	i	Ph	Ρĺ	_	C4H9	F	C4H9	H	CF3	F	Н	Н	H	H	H
558	lr	2	+	Ph	PI	┢═┪	CH3	C2H5	CH3	H	CF3	F	H	H	Н.	H	H
559	lr	2	÷	Ph	PI	- <u>-</u> -	CH3	H	CH3	Н.	CF3	F	- ;;	111	H	СНЗ	H
560	ir ir	2	í	Ph	PI	-	CH3	СНЗ	CH3	H	CF3	F	Н.	H	H	CH3	H
561	lr	2	i	Ph	PI	-	CH3	F	CH3	H	CF3	F	н	H	H	CH3	H
562	lr	2	+	Ph	PI	-	CF3	CH3	CF3	H	CF3	F	H	H	н	CH3	H
563	lr	2	t	Ph	P1	-	CF3	F	CF3	н	CF3	F	Н	H	H	CH3	H
564	lr	2	+	Ph	PI		CH3	CF3	CH3	н	CF3	F	Н	H	Н	CH3	H
565	lr	2	+	Ph	PI	-	C4H9	F	C4H9	H	CF3	F	H	H	H	CH3	H
566	lr	2	H	Ph	PI	-	CH3	C2H5	CH3	H	CF3	F	H	H	H	CH3	H
567	lr.	2	╁	Ph	PI	-	CH3	H	CH3	н	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	Н	H
568	ir	2	Ϊ́Τ	Ph	Pi	-	CH3	СНЗ	CH3	H	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	н	H
569	lr	2	Ϊ́Τ	Ph	ΡÍ	Ι-	CH3	F	CH3	H	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	H	H
570	lr	2	i	Ph	Pi	-	CF3	СНЗ	CF3	H	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	H	H
571	lr	2	Ħ	Ph	Ρİ	-	CF3	F	CF3	H	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	н	H
572	lr	2	i	Ph	ΡÍ	 -	СНЗ	CF3	CH3	H	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	H	H
573	lr	2	Ι'n	Ph	PI	-	C4H9	F	C4H9	н	CF3	H	CF3	H	Н	H	H
574	lr	2	H	Ph	PI	+-	CH3	C2H5	СНЗ	H	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	H	H
575	lr	2	i	Ph	Pi	P1	-		-	H	H	н	Н	H	н	C4H9	 H
576	lr	2	-	Ph	Pi	PI		 _	 	F	H	H	H	l ii	н	C4H9	H
577	Ir	2	1	Ph	PI	Pi	-	-	 _	H	F	H	H	l ii	H	C4H9	H
578	lr	2	H	Ph	Pi	Pi	-	 _ _	-	Н	н	F	н	H	H	C4H9	ТH
579	lr	2	+	Ph	Pi	PI		-	-	H	H	H	F	 	н	C4H9	H
~	lr	2	i	Ph	Pi	Pi	 -		 -	F	H	F	H	H	Н	C4H9	H
580		-	•	Ph	+	PI	-	-	 -	H	F	 	F	H	H	C4H9	1
581 . 582	lr lr	2	†	Ph	P1	Pi	-	1 -	 -	H	 	F	H	H	 	C4H9	H
583	lr	2	╁	Ph	Pi	PI	 _	 	 _	F	н	H	F	H	H	C4H9	1 #
584	lr	2	H	Ph	PI	PI	 -	-	 	F	F	F	F	1 #	 H	C4H9	1 #
585	lr	1 2	╁	Ph	Fi	Pi	-	 -	 -	H	CF3	H	H	H	H	C4H9	H
586	lr	1 2	╁	Ph	Pi	Pi	+=	 -	-	H	H	H	CF3	 	H	C4H9	│
587	lr	1 2	ti	Ph	Pi	Pi	-	 	 _	H	CF3	H	CF3	1 	 	C4H9	1
588	lr	2	╁	Ph	Fi	PI	 -	 -	 -	 	CF3	F	H	l ii	 	C4H9	╁
589	lr	2	H	Ph	PI	PI	-	1-	 -	F	CF3	F	H	 	H	C4H9	+;
590	lr	2	╁	Ph		PI	 	 -	+-	F	CF3	H	 	 	 	C4H9	
591	lr	2	╁	Ph	_		 	 	+-	H	H	F	CF3	H	 H	C4H9	
	lr	2	╁	Ph	+	_	 - -	 _	 -	F	H	H	CF3		H	C4H9	
		2	+	Ph	•	_	 -	+ =	+=	F	 	F	CF3		 	C4H9	
592	1 1-		╁	-	-	_	 -	 	 	H	CH3	H	H	H	H	C4H9	
592 593	lr Ir			1 - 11	-	_	 	 -	 _ _	 	H	CH3	H	 	 	C4H9	
592 593 594	Îr	1 2	-	DF	10'							1 4113					
592 593 594 595	lr lr	2	1	Ph	-	PI	├ ──	+ -	 -	Н	C2H5	H	1 11	 			1
592 593 594 595 596	lr lr lr	2	1	Ph	PI	P1	=	三	=	H	C2H5		Н	H	Н	C4H9	
592 593 594 595 596 597	ir ir ir	2 2 2	1	Ph Ph	P1 P1	P1 P1	臣	+	=	H	Н	C2H5	Н	H	H	C4H9 C4H9	1
592 593 594 595 596	lr lr lr	2	1	Ph Ph Ph	P1 P1 P1	P1 P1 P1	=	+	+			C2H5	H		Н	C4H9	1

Table 1-11

No	М	m	n	Α	В	B'orB"	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
601	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	н	F	н	н	н	н	н	н
602	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	Pi	н	н	F	Н	Н	Н	н	Н
603	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	PI	Н	н	н	F	н	Н	Н	Н
604	lr	2	1	Ph	Pί	P1	H	F	_н	F	Н	Н	H	Н
605	İr	2	1	Ph	PI	PI	Н	F	F	Н	Н	н	Н	Н
606	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	F	н	н	F	Н	Н	н	<u>H</u>
607	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	PI	F	F	F	F	н	Н_	н	Н
608	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	H	CF3	Н	<u>H</u>	Н	H	Н	H
609	<u>lr</u>	2	1	Ph	P1	PI	Н_	Н	_н	CF3	H	Н	Н.	н
610	lr .	2	1	Ph	P1	PI	н	CF3	H	CF3	H	H	H	Н
611	<u>lr</u>	2	1	Ph	PI	P1	H	CF3	F	<u>H</u>	H	H	H	H
612	lr Ir	2	1	Ph Ph	<u>P1</u> P1	P1 P1	F	CF3	F H	H	H	H	H	H
614	lr	2	+	Ph	PI	Pi	H	H	F	CF3	H	H	H	н
615	lr lr	2	- i -	Ph	PI	Pi	F	H	н	CF3	H	H	H	н
616	lr	2	i	Ph	PI	P1	F	H	F	CF3	H	H	H	H
617	lr	2	ì	Ph	P1	PI	Н	СНЗ	н	Н	H	H	Н	H
618	lr .	2	1	Ph	P1	PI	H	н	CH3	Н	H	H	Н	Н
619	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	P1	Н	C2H5	Н	Н	Н	H	.н.	Н
620	lr	2.	. 1	Ph	P1	P1	H	н	C2H5	н	Н	Н	Н	Н
621	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	P1	Н	C4H9	Н	Н	Н	H ·	Н	Н
622	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	Pί	Н	Н	C4H9	Н	H	H	Н	Н
623	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	H	Н	_ н_	Н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ
624	<u>lr</u>	2	1_	Ph	P1	P1	F	Н	н	H	H	Н	H	CH3
625	lr	2	1_1_	Ph	PI	P1	H	F	Н	Н	Н	H	Н	CH3
626	<u>Ir</u>	2	1_1_	Ph	P1	P1	H_	H	F	Н.	Н	H	H	CH3
627	<u>Ir</u>	2	1_1_	Ph	P1	P1	Н	H	H	F	H	H	H	CH3
628	İr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	F	H	F	H	H	H	H	CH3
629	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	H	F	H F	F.	H	I H	 	CH3
630	<u>Ir</u>	2	1 1	Ph	P1	P1	H F		H	F	 	H	 	CH3
631	lr_	2	1 1	Ph Ph	P1 P1	P1_	F	H F	F	F	H	 -	H	CH3
632 633	lr Ir	2 2	1 1	Ph	PI	PI	H	CF3	H	H	H	H	 	CH3
634	lr	2	1 1	Ph	PI	PI	l H	H	H	CF3	 	 	H	CH3
635	lr	2	 	Ph	PI	PI	H	CF3	н	CF3	H	H	H	CH3
636	lr.	2	1	Ph	P1	PI	H	CF3	F	Н	H	H	H	CH3
637	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	P1	F	CF3	F	н	н	Н	H	СНЗ
638	lr	2	1	Ph	PI	P1	F	CF3	н	Н	Н	Н	H	СНЗ
639	ŀr	2	1	Ph	PI	P1	Н	Н	F	CF3	H.	Н	Н	СНЗ
640	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	F	Н	Н	CF3	Н	H	Н	СНЗ
641	lr.	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	F	Н	F	CF3	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ
642	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	Н	CH3	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ
643	lr .	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	H	Н	СНЗ	н	Н	Н	Н	CH3
644	İr	2	1	Ph	PI	P1	<u> </u>	C2H5	Н	Н	H	H	H	CH3
645	lr	2	1	Ph	P1	P1	 H	H	C2H5	 H	H	H	H	CH3
646	<u>lr</u>	2	1 1	Ph	P1	P1	H	C4H9	H	Н.	Н.	 H	H	CH3
647	lr .	1 2	1 1	Ph	P1	P1	H	<u>H.</u>	C4H9	H H	H	H	 H	CH3
648	lr i	3	1 0	Ph	P2	 -	 H	1-#-	CH3	 	1 #	 H	H	┿
649	lr	3	10	Ph	P2	┿	1 #	 H	C4H9		H	H	H	+÷
650	lr !-	3	1 0	Ph	P2 P2	 -	 	H	F	H	H	H	H	 -
651 652	lr lr	$\frac{3}{3}$	1 %	Ph Ph	P2	╅╌	H	CF3	 	H	H	H	 	+=
653	lr lr	3	1 0	Ph	P2	+ =	H	H	H	H	+ #	 	H	 -
654	lr	3	1 6	Ph	P2	 -	H	 ਜ	 	H	 	H	1 11	+ -
655	lr	3	1 6	Ph	P2	-	Н	 	H	 	 H	H	H	1 =
656	lr	3	1 6	Ph	P2	+	H	H	 	H	H	H	CH:	1 -
657	lr.	3	1 6	Ph	P2	1 =	H	H	H	H	H			=
658	lr	3	1 6	Ph	P3	1 -	H	H	СНЗ	H	H		Н	
659	lr	3	Ö	Ph	P3	-	H	Н	C4H9		Н		Н	<u> </u>
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Table 1-12

	-				В	A-R1	A-R2	A . D2	A D4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
No	M	m	n	A				A-R3	A-R4				B-K8
661	lr	3	0	Ph	P3	Н	Н	F	Н	H	Н	Н	
662	lr	3	0	Ph	P3	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н	н	н	
663	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P3	H	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	Н	
664	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P3	н	H	H	<u>H</u>	Н	Н	н	
665	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P3	Н	Н	н	Н	H	H	Н	-
666	<u>lr</u>	3	0	Ph	P3	Н	Н	H	Н	СНЗ	Н	Н	-
667	lr	3	0	Ph	P3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	CH3	H	
668	lr_	3	0	Ph	P4	н	н	СНЗ	н	Н	Н	Н	
669	lr	3	0	Ph	P4	н	н	C4H9	Н	Н	н	Н	
670	lr	3	0	Ph	P4	F	н	F	Н	Η	н	Н	
671	lr	3	0	Ph_	_P4_	Н	Н	F	H	Н	Н	H	_
672	lr	3_	0_	Ph	P4	н	CF3	Н	н	н	Н	Н	
673	lr	3	0	Ph	P4	н	н	Н	н	Н	Н	Н	-
674	lr	3	0	Ph	P4	Н	Н	н	н	Н	Н	Н	
675	lr	3	0	Ph	P4	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	-
676	lr	3	0	Ph	P4	Н	H	Н	<u>H</u>	CH3	Н	Н	
677	lr	.3	0	Ph	P4	H	H	Н_	Н	Н	CH3	Н	
678	lr	3	0	Ph	P5	Н	Н	CH3	Н	H	Н	н	
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680	lr	3	0	Ph	P5	. н .	Н .	F	HÍ_	H	į H	Н	
·681	Îr	3	0	Ph	P5	Н	CF3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	
682	lr	3	0	Ph	P5	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н	
683	lr	3	0_	Ph	P6	H	Н	CH3	Н	Н	H	Н	Н
684	İr	3	0	Ph	P6	Н	Н	C4H9	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
685	lr	3	0	Ph	P6	Н	Н	F	Н	Н	Н	Н	H
686	lr	3	0	Ph	P6	Н	CF3	Н	Н	H	Н	Н	Н
687	lr	3	0	Ph	P6	H	Н	Н	Н	H	CH3	Н	Н
688	lr	3	0	Ph	P7	Н	Н	CH3	Н	Н	Н	Н	H
689	lr	3	0	Ph	P7	Н	H	C4H9	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
690	lr	3	0	Ph	P7	H_	H	F	Н	Н	Н	<u>H</u>	Н
691	Îr	3	0	Ph	P7	н	CF3	H.	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
692	lr	3	0	Ph	P7	Н_	H	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н	Н
693	İr	3	0	Ph	P8	Н	Н	CH3	Н	Н] H	Н	Н
694	İr	3	0	Ph	P8	Н	Н	C4H9	H	Н	Н	Н_	Н
695	lr	3	0	Ph	P8	H	Н	F	Н	Н	Н	Н	H
696	lr	3	0	Ph	P8	Н	Н	H.	Н	Н	Н	СНЗ	Н
697	lr	3	0	Ph	P8	Н	Н	H	н	Н	CH3	Н	H
698	lr	3	0	Ph	P9	Н	H	CH3	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
699	lr	3	0	Ph	P9	Н	Н	C4H9	Н	Н	H	Н	Н
700	lr	3	0	Ph	P9	Н	Н	F	н	н	н	H	Н
701	lr .	3	0	Ph	P9	Н	Н	H	Н	Н	Н	CH3	Н
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Table 1-14

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Table 1-15

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Table 1-16

HOOFIOLL OBLADE

Table 1-17

Hereinbelow, the present invention will be described more specifically based on Examples.

Iridium metal coordination compounds used in Examples were synthesized along synthesis paths shown below. (Analogous reactions are described in Inorg. Chem. 1994, 33, p. 545).

<<Synthesis of iridium metal coordination

A process scheme for synthesizing iridium complexes used in the present invention is shown below.

$$Ir(CH3COCHCOCH3)3=Ir(acac)3 \xrightarrow{3 \times L} Ir(L)3$$

15 or

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compounds>>

IrC
$$\S$$
.XH₂O 2 XL Ir(L \S Cl \S Ir(L \S Cl \S Ir(L \S Cl \S COCHCOC \S)

Ir(L \S L'

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(Example 1) Synthesis of Example Compound No. 729

$$S \rightarrow B(OH)_2 + Br \rightarrow CF_3 \rightarrow A$$
 $A \rightarrow CF_3 \rightarrow A$
 $F_3C \rightarrow CF_3$
 $A \rightarrow CF_3 \rightarrow CF_3$
 $A \rightarrow CF_3 \rightarrow CF_3$
 $A \rightarrow CF_3 \rightarrow CF_3$
 $A \rightarrow CF_3 \rightarrow CF_3$
 $A \rightarrow CF_3 \rightarrow CF_3$

In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 3.18 g (24.9 mmol) of thienylboronic acid, 5.65 g (25.0 mmol) of 1-bromo-4-trifluoromethylpyridine, 25 m of toluene, 12.5 ml of ethanol and 25 ml of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution, were placed and stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen stream, followed by addition of 0.98 g (0.85 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0). Thereafter, the system was refluxed under stirring and nitrogen stream for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product was cooled and extracted by adding cold water and toluene. The organic layer was washed with saline water and dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent under a reduced pressure to provide dry solid. The residue was purified by silica gel column

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chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 10/1) to obtain 4.20 g (yield = 74 %) of Compound A.

In a 100 ml-four-necked flask, 50 ml of glycerol was placed and heated for 2 hours at 130 - 140 °C under stirring and bubbling with nitrogen. The glycerol was cooled to room temperature and poured into 300 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid, and the precipitate was filtered out and washed with water. The precipitate was then purified by silica gel chromatography with chloroform as eluent, to obtain 0.33 g (yield: 38 %) of red powdery Example Compound No. 729.

A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing λ max = 563 nm. The compound was subjected to MALDI-TOF (matrix-assisted laser desorption ionization time-of-flight mass spectroscopy) by using an apparatus ("REFLEX-III", made by Bruker Co.). In the method, an ion obtained by removing one electron from a sample substance is subjected to measurement of a mass thereof, so that the measured mass is denoted by M^+ , and the method is frequently used for identification of a substance. The measured M^+ value was 877.0 from which the objective product was confirmed.

For confirmation of phosphorescence-type luminescence, the Example Compound was dissolved in chloroform, and the solution was separately aerated

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with oxygen or nitrogen, each followed by photoirradiation for comparison of photoluminescence. As a result, substantially no luminescence attributable to the iridium complex was recognized with respect to the oxygen-aerated solution, whereas photoluminescence was confirmed with respect to the nitrogen-aerated solution. From these results, the compound of the present invention was confirmed to be a phosphorescent compound. For reference, in the case of a fluorescent material, luminescence attributable to the compound does not disappear even in an oxygen-aerated solution.

Further, in contrast with a fluorescent material generally showing a luminescence life of several nsec to several tens of nsec, the compounds of the present invention including those obtained in the following Examples, all exhibited a phosporescence life of 100 nsec or longer.

(Example 2)

20 Example Compound No. 310 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda max = 489 \text{ nm}$ MALDI-TOF MS: $M^+ = 859.1$

(Example 3)

Example Compound No. 238 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda \max = 515 \text{ nm}$

 $MALDI-TOF MS: M^+ = 709.1$

(Example 4)

Example Compound No. 242 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

5 Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda \max = 471 \text{ nm}$ MALDI-TOF MS: $M^+ = 763.1$

(Example 5)

Example Compound No. 384 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda \max = 466 \text{ nm}$ MALDI-TOF MS: $M^+ = 913.1$

(Example 6)

Example Compound No. 777 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

Luminescence of toluene solution: max = 696 nm

MALDI-TOF MS: M⁺ = 1231.1

(Example 7)

Example Compound No. 472 was synthesized.

D

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In a 100 ml-two-necked flask, 60 ml of ethoxyethanol and 20 ml of H₂O were placed and stirred for 1 hour under bubbling with nitrogen. Then, .51 g (4.4 mmol) of Compound C and 0.71 g (2.0 mmol) of iridium (III) trichloride hydrate were added, and the system was heated for 16 hours around 100 °C under stirring and nitrogen stream. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature and poured into 100 ml of water, followed by recovery by filtration and washing with water of the precipitate. The precipitate was then poured into 60 ml of ethanol and stirred for 1 hour, followed by filtering-out and washing with acetone, to obtain 0.95 g (yield: 89 %) of yellow powdery Compound D.

In a 100 ml-two-necked flask, 50 ml of ethoxyethanol was placed and stirred for 1 hour under bubbling with nitrogen. Then, 0.536 g (0.5 mmol) of Compound D, 0.17 g (1.4 mmol) of Compound E and 0.75 g of sodium carbonate Na_2CO_3 were added, and the system was heated for 16 hours around 100 $^{\circ}$ C under stirring

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and nitrogen stream. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature and poured into 100 ml of water, followed by filtering-out and washing with water of The precipitate was poured into 70 the precipitate. ml of ethanol, and after stirring for 1 hour, the precipitate was filtered out and dissolved in chloroform, followed by filtration. The resultant filtrate was condensed, and purified by silica gel column chromatography with chloroform as eluent to obtain 0.45 g (yield: 73 %) of yellow powdery Example Compound No. 472. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing λ max = 526 The compound exhibited M^+ = 614.2 according to MALDI-TOF MS and was confirmed to be the objective product.

(Example 8)

In this Example, a device (effective display area = 3 mm²) having a device structure including 4 organic layers as shown in Figure 1(c) was prepared. An alkali-free glass sheet was used as a transparent substrate 15 and a 100 nm-thick indium tin oxide (ITO) film was formed by sputtering and patterned as a transparent electrode 14. Further, α -NPD represented by the above-mentioned structural formula was vacuum-deposited in a layer thickness of 40 nm thereon as a hole-transporting layer 13. Then, as an organic luminescence layer 12, the above-mentioned CBP as a

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host material and Example Compound No. 729 (metal coordination compound) in an amount of providing 8 wt. % were co-vacuum deposited in a layer thickness of 30 nm. Further, as an exciton diffusion-prevention layer 17, BCP was vacuum-deposited in a thickness of 10 nm. Then, as an electron-transporting layer 16, the abovementioned Alq3 was subjected to resistance heating vacuum deposition at a vacuum of 10^{-4} Pa to form an organic film in a thickness of 30 nm.

On the above, as a lower layer of a metal electrode layer 11, an AlLi alloy film was disposed in a thickness of 15 nm, and a 100 nm-thick Al film was vacuum-deposited thereon to form a patterned metal electrode 11 disposed opposite to the transparent electrode 14 and having an electrode area of 3 mm².

The performances of the thus-obtained EL device were measured by using a micro-current meter ("4140B", made by Hewlett-Packard Corp.) for a current-voltage characteristic and "BM7" (made by Topcon K.K.) for an emission luminance. (Example 9)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except using a metal coordination compound (Example Compound No. 729) was used in a weight ratio of 7 wt. %.

(Comparative Example 1)

A device was prepared in the same manner as

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in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (729R) shown in Table 2 (wherein a substituted compound of the present invention to be compared therewith is shown in parallel) in a weight ratio of 8 wt. %.

Table 2

No	. М	N	m	A	В	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
729R	Ir	3	.0	Tn 1	P1	Н	Н	_	_	Н	Н	Н	Н
729	Ir	3	0	Tn1	P1	Н	Н	_	-	Н	Н	CF₃	Н

(Comparative Example 2)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using the metal coordination compound (729R) shown in Table 2 in a weight ratio of 3 wt. %.

(Comparative Example 3)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using the metal coordination compound (729R) shown in Table 2 in a weight ratio of 1 wt. %.

Each device was supplied with an electric

field of 12 volts/100 nm with the ITO side as the
anode and the Al side as the cathode to measure a
luminance.

In order to remove factors for device deterioration due to oxygen or water, the above-measurement was performed in a dry nitrogen flow after taking the device out of the vacuum chamber.

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The results of devices using the respective compounds are shown in Table 3. As is understood from the results shown in Table 3, the maximum luminance concentration of Comparative Compound 729R was clearly between 1 % and 8 %, whereas Example Compound No. 729 provided with a substituent exhibited a higher luminance at 8 % than at 7 % and could exhibit a substantially higher luminance at 8 % than 729R having no substituent.

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Table 3 < Luminance comparison>

Example	Compound No.	Concentration (wt.%)	Luminance (cd/m ²)
8	729	8	4500
9	729	7	4250
Comp. 1	729R	8	1620
Comp. 2	729R	3	4000
Comp. 3	729R	1	1290

(Example 10)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (310) synthesized in Example 2 in a weight ratio of 3 wt. %.

(Example 11)

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A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (310) synthesized in Example 2 in a weight ratio of 6 wt. %.

(Example 12)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (310) synthesized in Example 2 in a weight ratio of 8 wt. %.

(Example 13)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (238) synthesized in Example 3 in a weight ratio of 3 wt. %.

(Example 14)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (238) synthesized in Example 3 in a weight ratio of 6 wt. %.

(Example 15)

A device was prepared in the same manner as

in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (238) synthesized in Example 3 in a weight ratio of 8 wt. %.

(Example 15A)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (238) synthesized in Example 3 in a weight ratio of 11 wt. %.

(Example 15B)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (238) synthesized in Example 3 in a weight ratio of 13 wt. %.

(Example 16)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (242) synthesized in Example 4 in a weight ratio of 3 wt. %.

(Example 17)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (242) synthesized in Example 4 in a weight ratio of 6 wt. %.

(Example 18)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (242) synthesized in Example 4 in a weight

ratio of 8 wt. %.

(Example 19)

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A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (384) synthesized in Example 5 in a weight ratio of 3 wt. %.

(Example 20)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (384) synthesized in Example 5 in a weight ratio of 6 wt. %.

(Example 21)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (384) synthesized in Example 5 in a weight ratio of 8 wt. %.

(Comparative Example 4)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (1R) shown in Table 4 (wherein structures of the corresponding Example Compound Nos. 310, 238, 242 and 384 are shown in parallel) in a weight ratio of 3 wt. %.

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Table 4

No	М	m	n	A	В	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
1R	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
310	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	CF ₃	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
238	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	F	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
242	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	F	Н	F	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
384	Ir	3	0	Ph	P1	Н	CF ₃	F	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н

10 (Comparative Example 5)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using the metal coordination compound (1R) shown in Table 4 in a weight ratio of 6 wt. %.

15 (Comparative Example 6)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using the metal coordination compound (1R) shown in Table 4 in a weight ratio of 8 wt. %.

Each device of Examples 10 - 12 and

Comparative Examples 4 - 6 was supplied with an

electric field of 12 volts/100 nm with the ITO side as

the anode and the Al side as the cathode to measure a

current efficiency.

The results of devices using the respective compounds are shown in Table 5. As is understood from the results shown in Table 5, the concentration giving

a maximum current efficiency of Comparative Compound 1R was clearly between 3 % and 8 %, whereas Example Compound No. 310 provided with a substituent exhibited an increase in current efficiency even at 8 %.

Table 5 < Comparison of current efficiency>

Exampl	e Compound No.	Concentration (wt.%)	Current Eff.
10	, 310	3	2
11	310	6	2.4
12	310	8	2.7
Comp.	4 1R	3	15
Comp.	5 1R	6	19
Comp.	6 1R	8	17

Each device of Examples 13 - 15 and Comparative Examples 4 - 6 was supplied with a voltage of 12 volts/100 nm with the ITO side as the anode and the Al side as the cathode to measure an (electric) power efficiency.

The results of the devices using the respective compounds are shown in Table 6. As is understood from the results shown in Table 6, the concentration giving a maximum power efficiency of the Comparative Compound 1R was between 3 % and 8 %,

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whereas Example Compound (238) provided with a substituent showed an increase in maximum efficiency even at a concentration of 8 %.

5 Table 6 <Comparison of power efficiency>

	Example	Compound No.	Concentration (wt.%)	Power efficiency (lm/W)
0	13	238	3	5.4
	14	238	6	6
	15	238	8	6.2
	15A	238	11	6.5
	15B	238	13	6.3
15	Comp. 4	1R	3	5.7
	Comp. 5	1R	6	6.2
	Comp. 6	1R	8	6

Comparative Examples 4 - 6 was supplied with a voltage of 12 volts/100 nm with the ITO side as the anode and the Al side as the cathode to measure an external quantum efficiency, which was evaluated in terms of a ratio of luminance (lm)/current (mA) based on a value of current passing through the device by using a micro-current meter ("4140B", made by Hewlett-Packard

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Corp.) and a value of luminance measured by "BM7" (made by Topcon K.K.).

The results of the devices using the respective compounds are shown in Table 7. As is understood from the results shown in Table 7, the concentration giving a maximum external quantum efficiency of the Comparative Compound 1R was between 3 % and 8 %, whereas Example Compound (242) provided with a substituent showed an increase in maximum efficiency even at a concentration of 8 %.

Table 7 <Comparison of external quantum efficiency>

Examp	ole	Compound No.	Concentration (wt.%)	Ext. quantum efficiency	
16		242	3	3	
17		242	6	4	
18		242	8	4.2	
Comp.	. 4	1R	3	7	
Comp	. 5	1R	6	8	
Comp.	. 6	1R	8	7.6	

Each device of Examples 19 - 21 and

Comparative Examples 4 - 6 was supplied with a voltage of 12 volts/100 nm with the ITO side as the anode and the Al side as the cathode to measure an (electric)

power efficiency.

The results of the devices using the respective compounds are shown in Table 8. As is understood from the results shown in Table 8, the concentration giving a maximum power efficiency of the Comparative Compound 1R was between 3 % and 8 %, whereas Example Compound (384) provided with a substituent showed an increase in maximum efficiency even at a concentration of 8 %.

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Table 8 < Comparison of power efficiency>

15	Example	Compound No.	Concentration (wt.%)	Power efficiency (lm/W)		
	19	384	3	2		
	20	384	6	2.3		
	21	384	8	2.6		
	Comp. 4	1R	3	5.7		
20	Comp. 5	1R	6	6.2		
	Comp. 6	1R	8	6		

(Example 22)

A device was prepared in the same manner as
in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination
compound (777) synthesized in Example 6 in a weight
ratio of 1 wt. %.

(Example 23)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (777) synthesized in Example 6 in a weight ratio of 6 wt. %.

(Example 24)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (777) synthesized in Example 6 in a weight ratio of 8 wt. %.

(Comparative Example 7)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (777R) shown in Table 9 below in a weight ratio of 1 wt. %.

Table 9

No	M	m	n	Α	В	A-R1	A-R2	A-R3	A-R4	B-R5	B-R6	B-R7	B-R8
777R	Ir	3	0	Pe	P1	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н
777	Ir	3	0	Pe	P1	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	Н	CF ₃	Н

(Comparative Example 8)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using the metal coordination compound (777R) shown in Table 9 in a weight ratio of

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6 wt. %.

(Comparative Example 9)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using the metal coordination compound (777R) shown in Table 9 in a weight ratio of 8 wt. %.

Each device of Examples 22 - 25 and

Comparative Examples 7 - 9 was supplied with a voltage of 12 volts/100 nm with the ITO side as the anode and the Al side as the cathode to measure an (electric) power efficiency.

The results of the devices using the respective compounds are shown in Table 10. As is understood from the results shown in Table 6, the concentration giving a maximum power efficiency of Comparative Compound 777R was between 1 % and 8 %, whereas Example Compound (777) provided with a substituent showed an increase in maximum efficiency up to a concentration of 8 %.

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Table 10 < Comparison of maximum power efficiency>

5	Example	Compound No.	Concentration (wt.%)	Power efficiency (lm/W)		
	22	777	1	0.04		
	23	777	6	0.12		
	24	777	8	0.15		
	Comp. 7	777R	1	0.08		
10	Comp. 8	777R	6	0.15		
	Comp. 9	777R	8	0.13		

(Example 25)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 8 except for using a metal coordination compound (472) synthesized in Example 7 in a weight ratio of 3 wt. %.

(Example 26)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except for using a metal coordination compound (472) synthesized in Example 7 in a weight ratio of 6 wt. %.

(Comparative Example 10)

A device was prepared in the same manner as
in Example 1 except for using a metal coordination
compound (472R) shown below in a weight ratio of 3
wt. %.

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$$\begin{bmatrix} \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \\ \bigcirc \\ \end{bmatrix}_{2} \\ \text{Ir} \\ \bigcirc \\ \text{O-C} \\ \text{CH}_{3} \\ \end{bmatrix}$$

(Comparative Example 11)

A device was prepared in the same manner as

in Example 1 except for using the above metal

coordination compound (472R) in a weight ratio of

6 wt. %.

(Comparative Example 12)

A device was prepared in the same manner as in Example 1 except for using the above metal coordination compound (472R) in a weight ratio of 8 wt. %.

Each device of Examples 25 - 27 and

Comparative Examples 10 - 12 was supplied with an electric field of 12 volts/100 nm with the ITO side as the anode and the Al side as the cathode to measure a power efficiency.

In order to remove factors for device deterioration due to oxygen or water, the above-measurement was performed in a dry nitrogen flow after taking the device out of the vacuum chamber.

The results of devices using the respective

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compounds are shown in Table 11. As is understood from the results shown in Table 11, the concentration giving a maximum power efficiency of Comparative Compound 1R was clearly between 3 % and 8 %, whereas Example Compound (384) provided with a substituent exhibited an increase in power efficiency even at a concentration of 8 %.

Table 11 < Comparison of maximum power efficiency>

Example No. Concentration Power efficiency (wt.%) (lm/W)25 472 3 5.6 26 472 6 6.3 27 472 8 6.5 Comp. 10 472R 3 5.4 Comp. 11 472R 6 6 Comp. 12 472R 8 5.8

(Example 28)

$$F \longrightarrow B(OH)_2 + Br \longrightarrow N$$
 $F \longrightarrow G$

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In a 200 ml-three-necked flask, 3.50 g (25.0 mmol) of 4-fluorophenylboronic acid, 3.95 g (25.0

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mmol) of 1-bromopyridine, 25 ml of toluene, 12.5 ml of ethanol and 25 ml of 2M-sodium carbonate aqueous solution, were placed and stirred at room temperature under a nitrogen stream, followed by addition of 0.98 g (0.85 mmol) of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (0). Thereafter, the system was refluxed under stirring and nitrogen stream for 8 hours. After completion of the reaction, the reaction product was cooled and extracted by adding cold water and toluene. The organic layer was washed with saline water and dried on magnesium sulfate, followed by removal of the solvent under a reduced pressure to provide dry solid. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 10/1) to obtain 3.24 g (yield = 75 %) of Compound G.

In a 200 ml-three-necked, 0.881 g (2.5 mmol) of iridium (III) chloride trihydrate, 0.953 g (5.5 mmol), 75 ml of ethoxyethanol and 25 ml of water were placed and stirred for 30 min. at room temperature under nitrogen stream, followed by 24 hours of reflux

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under stirring. The reaction product was cooled to room temperature, and the precipitate was recovered by precipitation and washed successively with water, ethanol and acetone. After being dried at room temperature under a reduced pressure, 1.32 g (yield: 92 %) of yellow powdery Compound H was obtained.

In a 200 ml-three-necked flask, 70 ml of ethoxyethanol, 0.80 g (0.7 mmol) of Compound H, 0.22 g (2.10 mmol) of acetylacetone and 1.04 g (9.91 mmol) of sodium carbonate, were placed and stirred for 1 hour at room temperature under a nitrogen stream, followed by 15 hours of reflux under stirring. The reaction product was cooled with ice, and the precipitate was filtered out and washed with water. The precipitate was purified by silica gel chromatography (eluent: chloroform/methanol = 30/1) to obtain 0.63 g (yield: 71 %) of yellow powdery Compound I (Example Compound No. 489). A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing \$\lambda max = 499 \text{ nm. Further, according to MALDI-TOF MS, M* = 638.7 of

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the compound was confirmed.

In a 100 ml-three-necked flask, 0.21 g (1.2 mmel) of Compound G, 0.32 g (0.5 mmol) of Compound I and 25 ml of glycerol, were placed and stirred for 8 hours around 180 °C under a nitrogen stream. reaction product was cooled to room temperature and poured into 170 ml of 1N-hydrochloric acid. precipitate was filtered out and washed with water, followed by drying for 5 hours at 100 °C under a reduced pressure. The precipitate was purified by silica gel column chromatography with chloroform as the eluent to obtain 0.22 q (yield: 63 %) of yellow powdery Example Compound No. 239. A toluene solution of the compound exhibited a luminescence spectrum showing $\lambda \max = 490 \text{ nm}$, and $M^+ = 708.8 \text{ of the compound}$ was confirmed by MALDI-TOF MS.

(Example 29)

Example Compound No. 535 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 7.

Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda max = 525 \text{ nm}$

MALDI-TOF MS: $M^+ = 671.1$

(Example 30)

Example Compound No. 243 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 28.

5 Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda max = 518 \text{ nm}$ MALDI-TOF MS: $M^+ = 762.7$

(Example 31)

Example Compound No. 511 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 7.

10 Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda max = 514 \text{ nm}$ MALDI-TOF MS: $M^+ = 628.1$

(Example 32)

Example Compound No. 56 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 28.

Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda \max = 505 \text{ nm}$ MALDI-TOF MS: $M^+ = 697.2$

(Example 33)

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Example Compound No. 389 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda max = 503 \text{ nm}$ (Example 34)

Example Compound No. 390 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

Luminescence of toluene solution: $\lambda max = 507 \text{ nm}$ (Example 35)

Example Compound No. 312 was synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

The Luminescence of toluene solution exhibited two peaks at 458 nm and 488 nm.

(Example 36)

Example Compound No. 312 is synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

(Example 37)

Example Compound No. 314 is synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

(Example 38)

Example Compound No. 388 is synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

(Example 39)

Example Compound No. 392 is synthesized through a similar process as in Example 1.

15 (Example 40)

Example Compound Nos. 274, 346, 358, 393 and 396 can be synthesized through a similar process except for changing the starting material.

(Example 41)

- 20 Hereinbelow, two examples of display apparatus are described. First, an example of preparation of a picture display apparatus having an XY-matrix structure is described with reference to Figure 2.
- On a glass substrate 21 measuring 150 mm-length, 150 mm-width and 1.1 mm-thickness, a ca. 100 nm-thick ITO film was formed by sputtering and

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patterned into 100 lines of 100 µm-wide transparent matrix electrodes (anode side) with a spacing of 40 µm as simple matrix electrodes. Then, a four-layered organic compound layer 23 was formed thereon including a luminescence layer 12 containing one of the compounds synthesized in Examples 1 - 7 as a guest compound.

Then, 100 lines of 100 μ m-wide metal electrodes 24 were formed with a spacing of 40 μ m by mask vacuum deposition so as to be perpendicular to the transparent electrodes by vacuum deposition at a vacuum of 2×10^{-5} Torr. The metal electrodes were formed as a lamination of 10 nm-thick layer of Al/Li alloy (Li: 1.3 wt. %) and then 150 nm-thick layer of Al.

The thus-obtained 100x100-simple matrix-type organic EL devices were subjected to a simple matrix drive in a glove box filled with nitrogen at voltages of 7 volts to 13 volts by using a scanning signal of 10 volts and data signals of ±3 volts as shown in Figure 3. As a result of an interlaced drive at a frame frequency of 30 Hz, luminescence pictures were confirmed for the respective devices.

As a picture display apparatus, the high25 efficiency luminescence device of the present
invention allows a light-weight flat panel display
with economized energy consumption and high-

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recognizability. As a printer light source, the luminescence devices of the present invention may be arranged in a line and disposed in proximity to the photosensitive drum, to provide a line shutter wherein the respective devices are driven independently from each other to effect prescribed exposure on the photosensitive drum. On the other hand, the energy consumption economization effect is expected in application as an illumination device or a backlight for a liquid crystal display apparatus.

For another application to a picture display device, it is particularly advantageous to form an active matrix-type picture display device equipped with thin film transistors (TFTs) instead of the above-mentioned XY-matrix wiring. Hereinbelow, an active matrix-type picture display device according to the present invention will be described with reference to Figures 4 to 6.

panel. Circumferentially outside the panel are disposed a drive circuit comprising a power supply source and a scanning signal driver, and a data signal driver as a display signal input means (called a picture data supply means, which are respectively connected to current supply lines, X-direction scanning lines called gate lines and Y-direction lines called data lines. The scanning signal driver

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sequentially selects the gate scanning lines, and in synchronism therewith, picture signals are supplied from the data signal driver. Display pixels are disposed at intersections of the gate scanning lines and the data lines.

Next, a pixel circuit operation is described with reference to an equivalent circuit. When a selection signal is applied to a gate selection line, TFT1 is turned on so that a data signal is supplied from a data signal line to a capacitor Cadd, thereby determining the gate potential of TFT2, whereby a current is supplied to an organic luminescence device (EL) disposed at each pixel through a current supply line depending on the gate potential of TFT2. The gate potential of TFT2 is held at Cadd during one frame period, so that the current continually flows from the current supply line to the EL device during the period. As a result, luminescence is retained during one frame period.

Figure 6 is a schematic view illustrating a sectional structure of a TFT used in this Example. On a glass substrate, a polysilicone p-Si layer is formed, and the channel, drain and source regions are doped with necessary impurities, respectively.

Thereon, gate electrodes are formed via a gate insulating film, and drain electrodes and source electrodes connected to the drain regions and source

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regions, respectively, are formed. In this instance, the drain electrodes and transparent pixel electrodes (ITO) are connected through contact holes bored in an intervening insulating film.

The active device used in the present invention need not be particularly restricted, and can also be a single-crystal silicon TFT, an amorphous silicon a-Si TFT, etc.

On the pixel electrodes, plural layers or a single layer of organic luminescence layer may be disposed and metal electrodes as cathode are sequentially laminated to provide an active-type organic luminescence device.

15 [INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY]

As described above, a substituted metal coordination compound having a high phosphorescence efficiency and a short phosphorescence life can be used in a luminescence layer at a high concentration relative to the host material while preventing concentration extinction. As a result, according to the present invention, it is possible to obtain an excellent luminescence device showing high luminescence efficiency. The luminescence device of the present invention is also excellent as a display device.